DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 426 992 SP 038 291

TITLE	Interagency Working Group on U.S. Government-Sponsored International Exchanges and Training. 1997 Annual Report.
INSTITUTION	Interagency Working Group on U.S. Government-Sponsored International Exchanges and Training, Washington, DC.; United States Information Agency, Washington, DC. Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs.
PUB DATE	1997-00-00
NOTE	198p.
AVAILABLE FROM	Office of Exchange Coordination, Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, U.S. Information Agency, Washington, DC 20547-0001; Tel: 202-260-5124; Fax: 202-260-5122; e-mail: gsimms@usia.gov
PUB TYPE	Reports - General (140)
EDRS PRICE	MF01/PC08 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	Federal Government; *Federal Programs; Foreign Countries; *International Programs; Professional Training; Program Improvement

ABSTRACT

The Interagency Working Group on U.S. Government-Sponsored International Exchanges and Training (IAWG) was created through Executive Order 13055 in 1997 to recommend to the President measures for improving the coordination, efficiency, and effectiveness of U.S. government-sponsored international exchanges and training. The IAWG's four goals for the first year were to collect, analyze, and report data from U.S. government agencies; promote cooperation and understanding on common issues; identify administrative and programmatic duplication of activities by various government agencies; and develop and assess a coordinated strategy for all U.S. government-sponsored international exchanges and training activities. The IAWG was also asked to develop recommendations on performance measures and develop strategies for expanding public and private sector partnerships. This report's eight chapters provide data on: (1) Mandates, (2) Programs of Science and Technology Agencies, (3) Defense Programs, (4) Common Issues and Challenges, (5) Partnerships, (6) Duplication and Overlap, (7) Clearinghouse Issues, and (8) Strategies and Priorities. The four appendixes contain Executive Order 13055, letters concerning coverage of the Executive Order, mandates, and an inventory of programs. (SM)

****
* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *
****

Interagency Working Group on U.S. Government-Sponsored International Exchanges and Training

ED 426 992

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Office of Educational Research and Improvement
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)
☐ This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it.
☐ Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality.
• Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official OERI position or policy.

SP038291

2

1997 Annual Report

Interagency Working Group on U.S. Government-Sponsored International Exchanges and Training

FOREWORD

On behalf of the Interagency Working Group, I am pleased to present our first annual report on U.S. Government International Exchanges and Training Programs. I am proud of the progress we have made in complying with the spirit and word of Executive Order 13055. Our assignment provided an extraordinary opportunity to bring so many agencies together and get down to business that truly needs to be talked about. We have much in common, and much to offer each other. We wrestled with the challenges inherent in any coordination effort. Our response to these challenges considered past practices and successes while keeping in sight the reform-minded goals listed in the Executive Order. The completion of the report allows time for reflection on next steps and future needs.

The formation of the Working Group marks an important milestone in an era when international relations must take into account not only public opinion in the United States and abroad, but also the influence and aspirations of non-profit organizations, schools and universities, business and state and local governments. The globalization of American society has stimulated individuals and public and private institutions to become more involved in world affairs. As we approach the millennium, enhanced public-private collaboration will lead to more mutually beneficial programs and help foster additional partnerships with governments and private entities in the U.S. and overseas.

This empowerment of public and private institutions at all levels is a dramatic departure from the Cold War policy-making process. A growing share of the real work of international relations—supporting democratic structures and civil society, and fostering free market economies and scientific endeavor—is being done by ordinary citizens. Federal agencies increasingly find themselves working at this juncture of public and private concerns. The government's role has become that of a focuser as well as provider of resources, a facilitator and catalyst as well as a funder. Our coordination efforts must demonstrate where cooperation between governmental and non-governmental sectors can create the most efficient, synergistic results to promote and protect U.S. national interests.

Exchange and training efforts remain fundamental in supporting our foreign policy goals. The follow-up strategy from the recent U.S.-China Summit proposes training programs and exchanges in areas such as non-proliferation, disaster relief, aviation safety, natural resource management, endangered species protection, textbook translation and curriculum development, judicial education, commercial law and arbitration, and narcotics interdiction. These are the very types of programs that appear in our current inventory—programs managed by the Department of Commerce, Agency for International Development, Federal Aviation Administration, National Park Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Information Agency, and the Department of Justice. Our dedication to improving global prosperity is re-affirmed by our support of international teacher training projects which enable countries to provide essential skills to all their citizens. At international venues such as the Summit of the Americas, we stand out as a strong partner ready to work with others—our strength is underscored by our development of exchanges which benefit foreign non-governmental organizations.

The U.S. Government commitment to supporting democratic transitions, curbing terrorism, and alleviating human suffering is readily expressed in our delivery of overseas training programs that help foreign governments and private citizens address their problems. Our provision of high-quality training enhances our capacity to lead and strengthens our credibility at a time when some multilateral efforts have been perceived as slow or ineffective. The results-oriented approach that characterizes our exchange and training activities reflects the experience, values, and dedication with which these programs are built.

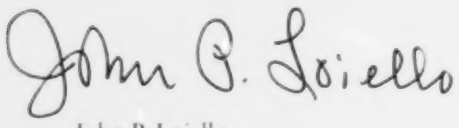
The Working Group began its efforts in mid-1997, according to the directives in the Executive Order. Representatives from agencies large and small played an active role in the Working Group process. Over months of meetings, the Working Group debated what should and should not be included in our report on exchange and training programs. We sought to develop definitions that would assist agencies in reporting data, and help focus our own analysis and recommendations.

We formed study groups to examine the topics outlined in the Executive Order. Our examination, presented in the following chapters, is far from finished, but just the beginning. I anticipate this first report will spark further dialogue on performance measures, partnerships, and coordination. We benefitted from the wide range of viewpoints expressed by representatives of agencies holding vastly different international responsibilities. It took time for us to grasp fully the magnitude and diversity of our program catalog. With this understanding now in place, I believe our second year holds promise.

My deepest gratitude goes out to the Working Group members who guided this effort from the beginning. Concerns over procedures, intent, scope, and authority seemed to come up at most meetings—members always brought sound advice and realistic recommendations to these discussions. The foreign affairs agency representatives' watchful consideration of overseas mission priorities provided a perspective we all appreciated. Our colleagues from smaller agencies offered valuable insights on program issues larger departments seldom have

to face. The representatives listed on the following pages contributed the background data, hard work and, most importantly, cooperative spirit that enabled us to compile a program inventory which extends beyond the scope of previous reports. We were ably assisted by the newly created Working Group staff.

This has been an exciting first year. Our efforts will generate interest throughout the government and will attract the attention of our private sector partners. We look forward to the tasks ahead, and supporting the Administration's effort to ensure that our international exchange and training activities continue to pay dividends at home and abroad.



John P. Loiello
Chair

Department of Agriculture

James Schroeder
Deputy Under Secretary for Farm and Agricultural Services
Whetten Reed
Richard Affleck

Department of Commerce

Susan Lotarski
Liesel Duhon
Cherie Whitney

Department of Defense

Tim Tyler
Kay Judkins
Defense Security Assistance Administration
Rita Verry
Defense Security Assistance Administration

Department of Education

Dr. Claudio Prieto
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Higher Education
Dr. John Paul

Department of Energy

Robert Price
Lise Howe

Department of Health and Human Services

Linda Vogel
Joyce Jones
Robert Eiss
National Institutes of Health

Department of Housing and Urban Development

Paul Leonard
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Policy Development

Department of Justice

Daniel S. Seikaly
Col. James McAtamney
Kate Nelson
Antitrust Division
Jim Coppola
Drug Enforcement Administration
Bill Dionne
Drug Enforcement Administration
Tony Ryan
Drug Enforcement Administration
Jeff Crawford
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Andy Duane
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Neville Cramer
Immigration and Naturalization Service
Kenneth Olson
Immigration and Naturalization Service
Pamela Swain
International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program
Beverly Sweatman
International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program
Paul Vaky
Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance and Training Program
Audrey Hong
Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance and Training Program

Department of Labor

James Perlmutter
Elizabeth Taylor

Department of State

Ambassador L. Craig Johnstone
Pedro Pablo Permuy

Department of Transportation

Phyllis Gales

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Christie Sciacca

Federal Emergency Management Agency

Wayne Blanchard

Federal Trade Commission

James Hamill
Mary Ann Radebach

Inter-American Foundation
Robert Sogge

Japan-United States Friendship Commission
Dr. Eric Gangloff
Executive Director
Pamela Fields

National Aeronautics and Space Administration
Lynn Cline

National Endowment for the Arts
Pennie Ojeda

National Endowment for the Humanities
Jeffrey Thomas

National Security Council
Steve Naplan
Christopher Rossi

National Science Foundation
Dr. Pierre Perrole
Christine Galitzine

Office of Management and Budget
Kelley Lehman

Office of Personnel Management
Curt Smith
Gary Gibson

Peace Corps
Peter Loan

Smithsonian Institution
Francine Berkowitz

U.S. Agency for International Development
Dr. Emily Vargas-Baron
Deputy Assistant Administrator
Center for Human Capacity and Development
John Jessup

United States Information Agency
John P. Loiello
Associate Director for Educational and Cultural Affairs
Van S. Wunder

Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars
Dr. Blair A. Ruble
Kennan Institute
Nancy Popson
Kennan Institute

Interagency Working Group Staff
Jacob Gillespie
Director
Gretchen Christison
Paul Good
Adrienne Price
Laura Shane
Gloria Simms

Caesar Jackson
Graphic Designer

For further information regarding this report, please contact:
Gloria Simms
Office of Exchange Coordination
Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs
U. S. Information Agency
Washington, D.C. 20547-0001

phone number: 202-260-5124
fax number: 202-260-5122
e-mail: gsimms@usia.gov

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Foreword ii

Executive Summary 2

Chapter I: Mandates 6

Chapter II: Programs of Science & Technology Agencies 12

Chapter III: Defense Programs 20

Chapter IV: Common Issues & Challenges. 26

Chapter V: Partnerships 36

Chapter VI: Duplication & Overlap. 44

Chapter VII: Clearinghouse Issues 52

Chapter VIII: Strategies & Priorities. 56

APPENDICES:. 61

A. Executive Order 13055 62

B. Letters Concerning Coverage of the Executive Order 64

C. Mandates 72

D. Inventory of Programs 86

Section 1: Summary of Participant Information 88

Section 2: Participants by Region/Country 90

Section 3: Agency Program Inventories 98

E. Selected Bibliography 194

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Interagency Working Group on U.S. Government-Sponsored International Exchanges and Training (IAWG) was created through Executive Order 13055 (July 15, 1997) to recommend to the President measures for improving the coordination, efficiency, and effectiveness of United States Government-sponsored international exchanges and training. The IAWG includes senior representatives from the United States Information Agency (Chair), the Departments of State, Defense, Education, Justice, the U.S. Agency for International Development and other interested executive departments and agencies. There are twenty-eight departments and agencies currently participating in the Working Group. Decisions of the IAWG are made by consensus.

Executive Order 13055 tasks the IAWG with four primary responsibilities for its first year of operation and mandates that the Working Group report back on these areas at the conclusion of the first year:

- to collect, analyze and report data provided by all United States Government agencies conducting international exchanges and training programs;
- to promote greater understanding of and cooperation on common issues and challenges faced in conducting international exchanges and training programs, including the establishment of a Clearinghouse for information on international exchanges and training activities;
- to identify administrative and programmatic duplication and overlap of activities by various United States Government agencies involved in government-sponsored international exchanges and training activities; and
- to develop and assess annually a coordinated strategy for all United States Government-sponsored international exchanges and training activities.

The Executive Order includes two additional areas for the IAWG to address during its second year of operation:

- to develop recommendations on performance measures for all United States Government-sponsored international exchanges and training activities; and

- to develop strategies for expanding public and private sector partnerships in, and leveraging private sector support for, United States Government-sponsored international exchanges and training activities.

The IAWG met for the first time in September 1997. The first two meetings of the IAWG were spent reviewing the Executive Order and defining the scope of activities and the approaches that were needed to fulfill its mandate. The scope of the Executive Order is very broad and captures the activities of a wide variety of agencies. To provide a framework for review and ease the analysis of program data, the IAWG decided to address science and defense programs separately from all other exchanges and training programs. The Working Group then analyzed previous data collection efforts and discussed ways to improve overall reporting. Responsibilities for data collection and analysis were transferred from USIA, where they had been housed for several years, to the IAWG staff, which was in place by the beginning of February 1998.

The IAWG faced many challenges during its first year of operation. The delay in staffing and the amount of work needed to transfer responsibilities and introduce government agencies to the new Working Group greatly limited its ability to fully address the mandates of the Executive Order in this first report. In addition to the general requirements of establishing a new interagency cooperative body and support staff, the IAWG was faced with briefing non-member-agency representatives on the goals and objectives of the Executive Order and the Working Group, expanding and improving the existing data collection effort, and establishing a reciprocal forum for communication, through which program data could be reported, but also through which information on best practices and programming innovations could be shared.

Perhaps the greatest challenge faced by the IAWG was the disparity of data available for its analysis. Agencies differ drastically in their approaches to data collection and management. In many instances the IAWG's efforts to obtain reliable financial and statistical data were hindered by the fact that information important to this effort is not collected by some agencies or tabulated in a way that enables its incorporation into a larger statistical analysis. This was especially true for financial data. Many agencies do not explicitly tie financial data to their exchanges and training activities. These activities are often small components of larger programs. Participant data was more easily obtained and is much more reliable. Therefore, while this report includes aggregate data on program participants, it does not include aggregated financial data.

Despite these challenges, the IAWG has made important strides toward reaching many of its established goals.

Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting

- The number of agencies and programs profiled and the level of detail provided in the report has increased as compared to previous reports. The IAWG is in the process of creating a new data collection and management system that will ease the data reporting requirements on agen-

cies and improve data analysis. The Working Group staff is working with individual agencies to develop ways in which reporting can be improved and previously unavailable information can be obtained.

Promoting Understanding and Cooperation

- The IAWG has studied common issues and challenges facing organizations implementing international exchanges and training programs. It has developed a series of recommendations and areas for further study that will result in improved coordination and information sharing among government agencies and that will identify areas in which administrative efficiencies can improve operations and reduce costs. The IAWG will focus on administrative efficiencies with regard to data management, budget transfers, visa usage and processing, and insurance in the coming year.
- The IAWG has begun to examine existing private/public sector partnerships and how these relationships can enhance and expand upon existing U.S. Government programs. The report highlights two successful examples of partnership activities that can serve as useful models for agencies implementing international activities. In the coming year, the Working Group will study the range of partnerships and leveraging methods represented by programs in the inventory as it develops a strategy which can benefit all agencies involved in international training activities.
- The IAWG is creating a Clearinghouse to provide information on international exchanges and training programming to government agencies and to provide general information on programs to the public. The Interagency Clearinghouse will provide on-line reference materials, reports, and information on best practices and approaches. Eventually, an on-line forum for discussing program administration will be created. The public web site will provide information on international exchanges and training programs and useful links to other government and private sector web sites.

Duplication and Overlap

- The IAWG has identified four programmatic areas that warrant further examination to determine if they constitute unnecessary duplication and to identify areas of administrative overlap, that if corrected, could yield greater efficiencies. Time constraints did not allow for a full investigation of these four areas. Further study may show that they are complementary programs or that a certain degree of overlap is useful and needed. However, these assessments can not be made at this time. The four program areas are: graduate-level academic programs, international visitors programs, business/entrepreneurial development programs in Eastern Europe and the NIS, and rule of law and administration of justice programs.

Strategy for Coordination

- The report provides an outline of future directions for the IAWG and desired products and outcomes that will result over the next year. From the policy point of view, a mechanism for coordinating the international exchanges and training activities of the United States Government already exists in the Department of State's Mission Performance Plan (MPP) process. The IAWG recognizes this process and has made several recommendations as to how the process can be strengthened to provide a greater degree of inclusiveness. The Working Group will also use its Clearinghouse to assist the Department of State in disseminating information about the MPP process. In order not to duplicate this effort, the Working Group's strategies for coordination focus on information sharing and highlighting and recommending best practices in the areas of program administration, partnerships, and performance evaluation. Because of its importance, the IAWG has begun examining the issue of partnerships one year prior to the mandate established in the Executive Order.

Chapter I

MANDATES

The Interagency Working Group on U.S. Government-sponsored International Exchanges and Training (IAWG) was created by Executive Order 13055 signed by the President on July 15, 1997. Representatives from more than twenty participating departments and agencies met first on September 16, 1997, and then four times subsequently. The Executive Order makes no provision for governance of the Working Group, apart from designating the Associate Director for Educational and Cultural Affairs of the U.S. Information Agency as Chair. To simplify oversight of the preparation of this report, therefore, the IAWG agreed to the establishment of an Executive Committee, consisting of the departments and agencies specifically mentioned in the Executive Order: the Departments of State, Defense, Justice and Education, the U.S. Agency for International Development and the U.S. Information Agency. In addition, each participating agency assigned a "sherpa" to assist the staff in collecting data, conducting necessary analyses and preparing this report. The IAWG—at the sherpa, Executive Committee and Working Group levels—carried out its work by consensus and in a collaborative manner.

The IAWG collected and inventoried information on more than 200 international exchanges and training programs from more than 60 U.S. Government departments and agencies. U.S. Government agencies developed, directed or supported these programs with a total cost to the federal government of more than $1 billion. Many departments and agencies did not report any or all financial contributions from foreign governments, U.S. state and local governments and the private sector, although such participation in joint programs or partnerships is evident. Had all non-federal contributions been counted, the total cost of these programs would be more than $1.5 billion.

Definitions and Methodology

The Executive Order's definition of international exchanges and training programs as "...the movement of people between countries to promote the sharing of ideas, to

develop skills, and to foster mutual understanding and cooperation..." is broad. U.S. Government-sponsored international exchanges and training programs that meet this definition cover a wide variety of national interests, from vital health issues to military preparedness to economic growth. The definition includes traditional exchange programs, such as the academic Fulbright program managed by the U.S. Information Agency and the Department of Education; programs to develop free enterprise; and programs aimed at combatting illicit narcotics production and trafficking run by the Departments of Commerce, Justice and State. It also covers the vast numbers of exchanges and training programs that promote defense capabilities, and health, science and technology research and development. The definition even includes the training of U.S. troops abroad.

In view of the breadth of the definition, the IAWG sought methods to organize and simplify collection of data and analysis. The IAWG examined the legislative or other mandates for each program, and although this was not as useful as had been hoped, it provided a means for separating out the large and important groups of science and technology programs and military readiness exercises. The IAWG also formulated and applied some additional guidelines to direct and define its work.

The Executive Order requires the IAWG to collect and analyze data provided by all U.S. Government departments and agencies conducting international exchanges and training programs. The inventory of these programs appears in Appendix D. The following explains the process the IAWG used to collect that data, prepare this report and direct its future analysis.

Mandates

Using the broad definition of the Executive Order, the IAWG attempted to capture and inventory all the programs covered. This opened the door to an extremely diverse collection of programs, operating under general, specific or, in some cases, no mandates found in authorizing or enabling legislation. We provide some examples below. A full list of mandates used by federal agencies and departments appears in Appendix C.

DOE: The Department of Energy (DOE) was created through the Department of Energy Organization Act of 1977, on October 1, 1977, and its mandate is 42 U.S.C. Section 7101. DOE's mission is to: (1) foster a secure and reliable energy system that is environmentally and economically sustainable; (2) be a responsible steward of the Nation's nuclear weapons; (3) effectively and efficiently clean up and manage its production facilities; and (4) support continued U.S. leadership in science and technology.

DOT/FAA: Authority for training foreign aviation officials comes from Section 4 of the International Facilities Act which authorizes the Secretary of Transportation to "train foreign nationals directly or in conjunction with any other U.S. Government agency, or through any U.S. public or private agency (including state or municipal educational institutions), or through any international organization, in aeronautical and related subjects essential to the orderly and safe operation of civil aircraft."

FEMA: Under Public Law 93-288: The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (as amended), and other authorities. FEMA engages in international cooperative activities to assist other countries to prepare for and respond to natural and man-made technological disasters to reduce the loss of life and property. Building adequate local emergency management capabilities helps to stabilize governments in the event of disaster. It also presents a constructive means of engaging evolving governments and societies, and fosters global understanding and working relationships among professional emergency responders. International cooperation is authorized through specific memoranda of understanding and agreements, specific State Department mandates, Foreign Assistance Act, Section 2292; Stafford Act, Sections 612 and 621; the Defense Production Act, Sections 101 and 708; and Executive Order 12656, Section 1701.

NASA: NASA's international personnel exchange programs are carried out under the authority granted by the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958, as amended, (42 USC 2451 et. Seq., Sections 102, 203, and 204), specifically that authority provided to NASA to enter international agreements that complement and enhance U.S. space policy objectives, and under the authority of 22 USC, Section 2452, delegated to NASA by USIA (22 CFR, Section 514).

USAID: The Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 as amended and annual Appropriation and Authorization Acts are the legislative authority for all its activities and expenditures. Under FAA Sec. 102 (b) (16): "United States assistance should focus on establishing and upgrading the institutional capabilities of developing countries in order to promote long term development. An important component of institution building involves training to expand the human resource potential of people in developing countries." Under FAA Sec. 105 (b) "Education and Human Resources Development": "...Assistance under this section shall also be provided for advanced education and training of people of developing countries in such disciplines as are required for planning and implementation of public and private development activities."

U.S. military readiness training, and possibly foreign military readiness training conducted through combined exercises, may be outside the scope of the Executive Order, but included in a strict reading of the definition. Many Department of Defense programs that might be inventoried, when closely examined, are actually U.S. military preparedness training. These are unique kinds of programs in the U.S. Government, carried out only by elements of the Department of Defense, with only ancillary, if any, benefits flowing to foreign countries. The Working Group could find no possibility of duplication or overlap with training programs of other agencies. (There are Department of Defense science exchanges and training programs that we did not have the time to examine this year. They would better be considered together with those international exchanges and training programs conducted by the science agencies.) Consequently, such training is not included in the inventory. Other Department of Defense programs are included in the inventory in Appendix D. They were reviewed for this report and will be further examined by the Working Group in the future. (A brief discussion of the scope and scale of DOD programs is included in Chapter III.)

The health, science and technology programs also stand out because their mandates are substantially different, deriving from national research needs. These programs are major portions of overall U.S. Government expenditure on international exchanges and training as currently defined, although many of them should

be termed "collaborative research" rather than exchanges or training programs. They are treated separately in Chapter II, which is devoted to discussing their scope, size and particular problems. These important programs were not reviewed for the preparation of the chapter on overlap and duplication because their subject matter required additional expertise currently unavailable to the IAWG staff.

Guidelines

In preparing this report, the IAWG agreed upon some general guidelines regarding international exchanges and training programs (see below). The guidelines do not encompass all types of international activity, nor do they attempt to be complete. Rather, they provide a framework in which the IAWG could operate as it collected and analyzed the data for the report.

Consultations—Brief, prearranged contacts of professionals for purposes of familiarization or orientation. Consultations are not counted in the inventory.

Exchanges—Substantive contacts or mutually beneficial cooperative activities that increase understanding among individuals without requiring reciprocity. Participants in exchanges have similar interests or commensurate levels of expertise that are applied in different but not dissimilar environments. Exchanges are counted in the inventory.

Training—Activities during which participants representing different levels of professional expertise interact on an unequal basis in a formalized setting (resulting in a trainer/trainee scenario). "Training" implies that trainees expect certain tangible results such as knowledge acquisition, skills acquisition, increased capacity, etc. Training that requires international travel by the trainer or the trainee is counted in the inventory.

In-country training—Training conducted by institutions or professionals belonging to the country where it takes place or by U.S. officials or contractors resident in that country. Neither trainee nor trainer crosses international borders for the purpose of the training activity. In-country training is not covered by the definition of Executive Order 13055. Consequently, recipients of such training are not included in the inventory or in any of the IAWG's analyses. The IAWG recognizes that many U.S. Government resources are devoted to this type of training, e.g., Peace Corps projects, Fulbright professors and lecturers. Similarly, a foreign institution may carry out training programs based on funding from U.S. Government sources and drawing on U.S. Government expertise, but if U.S. Government trainers, contractors, or grant recipients do not travel for the purpose of the training activity, it is not counted.

International and other multilateral agencies and other non-government organizations—Many of these institutions conduct a large number of training programs around

the world drawing on direct and indirect U.S. financial support. These programs are not counted in the inventory because we have no access to the necessary data.

Collaborative research—The U.S. science agencies join in collaborative research with scientists from around the world, funded wholly or in part by the United States. Many of these exchanges are counted in the inventory by the responsible agency. But some are not. Some foreign researchers are paid by their own governments but work in facilities wholly or partly financed by the U.S. Government. Other foreign researchers are paid by institutions that receive grants from U.S. agencies. The total number of visiting scientists who are covered by the definition in Executive Order 13055 may be high, but the IAWG determined that since the agencies concerned were unable to provide complete data, this report would not focus on collaborative research. However, available information is included in the inventory of programs.

Duplication—Activities by different elements/agencies that direct resources at the same target audiences, using similar methodologies to achieve the same goals with duplicative as opposed to complementary outcomes (i.e., the elimination of one or more "duplicative" programs would not adversely affect the ability of the U.S. Government to achieve its overarching objectives).

Complementary programs—Programs implemented by different agencies/elements that while consisting of similar goals, target audiences, and methodologies, serve to compound the benefits derived from training and exchange activities. This may be in part due to the scope of the goals, the vastness of the target audience, and/or the importance of the goals to the overarching foreign policy objectives of the U.S. Government. Complementary programs may be formally coordinated among various U.S. Government entities.

Overlapping programs—Programs which overlap are not inherently duplicative. They can be conceived and carried out as complementary efforts by various agencies/elements to address policy goals and objectives. Through information sharing among agencies and the clear articulation of program goals and objectives, program coordination can be enhanced and duplicative programming avoided.

Electronic training—Distance education, teleconferences and other forms of electronic training will not be included at this time. Such programs are of growing importance to international exchanges and training programs and a means may have to be found in the future to account for them.

Future Procedures

Executive Order 13055 names as members of the IAWG only the Departments of State, Education, Defense, and Justice, the U.S. Agency for International Development and the U.S. Information Agency. Representatives of the Office of Manage-

ment and Budget and the National Security Council participate at their own discretion. The Executive Order invites other "interested agencies" to participate. However, the IAWG has the responsibility "to collect, analyze and report data provided by all United States Government agencies and departments conducting international exchanges and training programs." Two institutions, funded entirely or in part by current or past Congressional appropriations, made special note that the Executive Order did not cover them. The Smithsonian Institution and the U.S. Institute for Peace submitted letters from General Counsel or referred to findings from General Counsel to this effect. (These letters can be found in Appendix B.) The U.S. Institute for Peace did submit data for the inventory. The IAWG decided not to question the determinations made by the general counsels. The IAWG invites both institutions to join its efforts to identify and resolve common challenges and issues facing international exchanges and training programs.

After much discussion, the IAWG chose to narrow its definition of "U.S. Government-sponsored international exchanges and training." The intent of the Executive Order clearly is to identify those activities that have as a principal purpose the promotion of shared ideas, improvement of skills and fostering of mutual understanding, and to eliminate unnecessary duplication while improving coordination to enhance efficiency and effectiveness.

To make the IAWG process itself more efficient and its inventory and analyses more useful, the Working Group will continue the policy followed this year of not including Department of Defense military exercises and other military readiness programs.

Those health, science and technology programs in which exchanges or training are a principal, or even primary, purpose will continue to be included in the inventory and analyses of the IAWG. Those science programs in which the exchange function is only a residual benefit of a collaborative research program should be included in the inventory, where possible, though recognized as being substantively different from other exchanges and training programs. All science agencies are invited and encouraged to participate in the efforts of the Working Group to identify and resolve common challenges and issues and to increase efficiency and effectiveness.

Chapter II

PROGRAMS OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY AGENCIES

The broad definition of international exchanges and training activities provided in Executive Order 13055 captures a significant amount of international activity that is not housed within the traditional foreign affairs agencies of the U.S. Government. The definition of international exchanges and training as "the movement of people between countries to promote the sharing of ideas, to develop skills, and to foster mutual understanding and cooperation..." includes science-oriented activities that range from collaborative medical research to nuclear nonproliferation activities to programs designed to positively influence trade in technical goods and services.

The international activities of many science agencies are a reflection and outgrowth of their domestic responsibilities; they are not designed specifically as tools of U.S. foreign policy. However, these activities directly support the foreign policy of the United States as stated in the Department of State's United States Strategic Plan for International Affairs: "The purpose of United States foreign policy is to create a more secure, prosperous, and democratic world for the benefit of the American people... Successful U.S. international leadership is essential to security at home, better jobs and a higher standard of living, a healthier environment and safe travel and conduct of business abroad."

The first chapter of this report indicates that the IAWG has taken a different approach to science agencies and programs within the context of the Executive Order. The activities of the science agencies fall under the definition of exchanges and training as provided in the Executive Order. Therefore, data on their programs have been collected and several agencies have been involved in the IAWG process. With regard to the objectives of the Executive Order, the IAWG anticipates that the science agencies and specific scientific and technical programs will benefit from examinations of common issues and challenges and best practices, and enhanced information sharing among federal agencies.

However, we believe two goals raised in the Executive Order are best not pursued with science agencies and programs. First, examination of program-specific duplication and overlap among the science agencies requires technical under-

standing and expertise beyond the IAWG and would best be handled in another context. Second, these agencies already have in place coordinating functions and fora that serve the goals of the Executive Order. Therefore, involving them in other coordinating efforts would in itself be a duplicative effort.

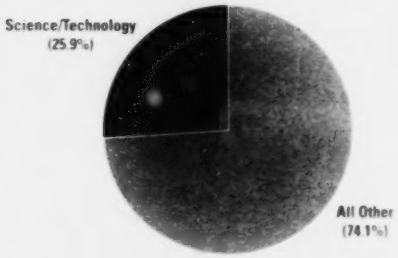
Scope of Scientific/Technical Exchanges and Training

As displayed in the chart (below, left), scientific and technically oriented programs constitute a significant proportion of all government international exchanges and training activities as reported in the FY 1997 inventory of programs. Thirteen federal agencies/organizations reported that in FY 1997 they spent well over $130 million conducting international exchanges, training and collaborative research projects of a scientific/technical nature. These projects involved more than 14,000 American and almost 21,000 foreign participants.

The data (at bottom) should be viewed with the understanding that organizations differ in the way they count program participants. Some agencies count all international travelers, including those participating in exchanges or training, as well as those traveling for consultations, international meetings, etc. Other agencies submit data only on those participants who are involved in dedicated international exchanges and training programs.

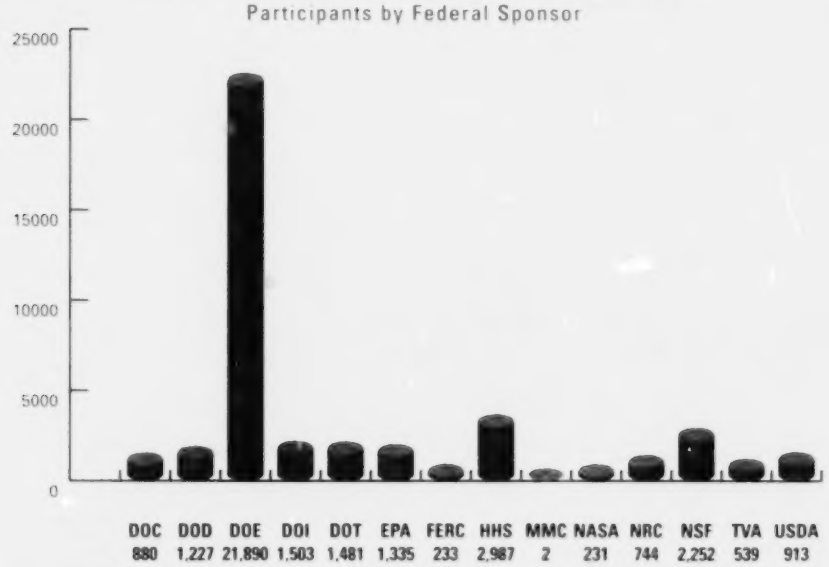
Proportion of Total Activity

By Number of Participants



Science/Technology Programs

Participants by Federal Sponsor



13

Because the exchanges and training programs of the Department of Defense are addressed in the following chapter, the Department's scientific/technology oriented programs will not be addressed here.

Characteristics of Science/Technology Programs

The nature of science/technology programs makes it difficult to analyze them jointly with traditional international exchanges and training programs run by or funded through foreign affairs agencies. The wide variety of mandates, missions, fields of activity and types of participants also makes it difficult to compare science agencies to one another.

The majority of the programs labeled as "scientific/technical" in the 1997 inventory share one or more of the following goals or missions:

1. To increase U.S. access to expertise, research, unique materials and technologies;
2. To share the intellectual and financial burden of large research and development projects internationally;
3. To increase national and international safety and security with regard to nuclear technologies, the environment, food safety, and plant and animal disease transmission;
4. To conserve natural resources and animal and plant life diversity;
5. To improve public health and welfare through international cooperation to develop new medical technologies and intervention/prevention strategies; and
6. To strengthen the U.S. market position.

Activities to undertake these missions or achieve these goals fall into three broad categories. The first is **cooperative research and development.** Cooperative research and development activities can take place either as part of a dedicated international exchange program or through programs and activities not covered in this report. Most, if not all, cooperative research and development programs have some form of activity that would fall under the parameters of Executive Order 13055. However, the extent of exchange activity that occurs in support of cooperative research and development is impossible to discern. For example, the National Institutes of Health (NIH) has 32,000 active grants to U.S. institutions for research and development projects. Some of these involve foreign scientists and technicians and include international travel by project team members. However, these aspects of the program are at the discretion of the principal investigators and project directors at grant recipient institutions and are not factors tracked or quantified by NIH. Some programs of the Department of Energy, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the National Science Foundation share this trait. For other agencies, cooperative research and development programs constitute the foundation of their work. Several science agencies indicated that the Executive Order, if interpreted in the broadest way, would encompass all of their international activities.

Among science agencies there are also a large number of **dedicated international exchanges and training programs.** These programs are more easily tracked and quantified than the non-exchange oriented cooperative research and development activities; they range from exchange visitor programs with technical foci to dedicated research fellowships to scientific/professional training programs.

The third type of activity is **representation at international meetings or in international organizations.** These activities, by the decision of the Working Group, were not captured in the inventory of programs because the group determined that such activities are outside the intent of the Executive Order. However, these activities provide a multitude of opportunities to share information, develop complementary programs, and enhance partnerships on an international level.

Participants in science and technology programs include researchers, scientists, technicians, and students. The duration of their program activities can be relatively short, such as traveling to present research at a one-day conference or delivering one-time training sessions, or can span years and involve the relocation of their families, such as those scientists and researchers participating in megascience projects.

U.S. participants in scientific and technical programs are often employees of or contractors to federal agencies. Early in the inventory process, the IAWG decided that staff travel would not be counted in the inventory unless specifically undertaken for a training activity. However, many science agency staff and contractors are traveling to participate in collaborative research projects. To the extent possible, the IAWG included this type of activity in the inventory because cooperative research and development activities do promote sharing of ideas, develop skills, and foster mutual understanding and cooperation, per the definition of exchanges and training in the Executive Order.

The way in which science agencies/programs track information does not facilitate isolating and reporting on individuals participating in exchanges and training activities. Information management is largely driven by program objectives. While some foreign affairs agencies collect information on the number of people that their appropriated funds exchange or train, science agencies generally focus on larger research, policy or product development goals. The number of bodies exchanged or trained is not a specific indicator as to whether their goals were attained. Also, many agencies do not track the amount of money contributed by foreign governments to facilitate the movement of individuals. Reciprocity is an inherently understood or agreed upon factor in some programs and U.S. institutions may only track information on U.S. participants and funding.

Based on available information, agencies do not always have the capacity to connect dollars to participants, quantify foreign government financial contributions, or, in some instances, differentiate between individuals traveling for the purpose of exchanges and training and those traveling for other purposes. To request that these agencies collect and manage information to promote such reporting would impose a tremendous burden and not directly support their missions, goals and objectives.

The decentralization of some organizations also contributes to the challenge of gathering exchange and training data. For instance, the Department of Energy (DOE) has more than twenty government-owned, contractor-operated research facilities that run diverse and far-reaching programs and participate in international cooperative research and development activities. Some of these facilities also provide grants to research institutions and participate in other (non-DOE) activities with foreign participants. While general information about programs and results is available centrally, detailed information on individual exchange and training activities is not.

Coordination

A wide variety of approaches and mechanisms are in place to enhance information sharing and coordination among science agencies and programs. One in particular provides a forum to address the needs raised in the Executive Order. The National Science and Technology Council (NSTC) was established by President Clinton in 1993 as the principal means for the President to coordinate science, space, technology and the diverse parts of the federal research and development enterprise. Membership includes Cabinet Secretaries and Agency Heads with significant science and technology responsibilities. Within the NSTC, the Committee on International Science, Engineering and Technology (CISET) coordinates efforts to increase the overall effectiveness and productivity of federal efforts in international science, engineering, and technology. CISET addresses significant international policy, program and budget matters that cut across agency boundaries and provides a formal mechanism for interagency policy review, planning and coordination, as well as exchanges of information regarding international science, engineering and technology.[1]

Private sector organizations are brought to the table through the President's Committee of Advisors on Science and Technology (PCAST). Members are drawn from industry, education and research institutions, and other nongovernmental organizations (NGOs). PCAST serves as the highest level private sector advisory group for the President and the NSTC.

Agencies also rely on informal, ad hoc contacts to share information, coordinate activities, and prevent duplicative programming. Program managers dealing with specific scientific projects and/or administering programs in specific geographic regions or countries will establish and maintain dialogue with counterparts throughout the government. More formal contacts are established on an as-needed basis.

On the next page is a sample of coordination bodies and mechanisms that science agencies and programs provided for this report.

[1] All information on NSTC and PCAST is cited from the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy web page: http://www.whitehouse.gov/WH/EOP/OSTP/NSTC/html/NSTC_Home.html.

Selected Organizations and Mechanisms that Promote Coordination & Information-Sharing Among Science Agencies & Programs

U.S. Coordination

White House
- National Science and Technology Council (NSTC)
- President's Committee of Advisors on Science and Technology (PCAST)
- Binational Commissions — Egypt (Gore-Mubarak), Russia (Gore-Kiriyenko), South Africa (Gore-Mbeki), and Ukraine (Gore-Kuchma)

Sub Group on Nuclear Export Controls

Various Science and Technology Agreements and Joint Committees

International

Asian-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)

European Center for Nuclear Research (CERN)

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)
- Megascience Forum
- International Energy Agency
  - Ministerial-level meetings
  - Committee on Energy Research and Technology (CERT)
  - Other Committees
- Nuclear Energy Agency

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

European Atomic Energy Commission (EURATOM)

Human Genome Organization (HUGO)

United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (UN/IPCC)

International Science and Technology Center (Moscow)

Summit of Americas

International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor Project (Fusion)

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Petroleum Planning Committee and Committee on Challenges of a Modern Society

In light of the special nature of science agency programs and the scientific / technical activities of non-science agencies, we believe it would be redundant for the IAWG to attempt to coordinate these programs and is unfeasible for the IAWG to develop the level of expertise needed to assess duplication and overlap. Therefore, IAWG efforts with regard to science agencies and programs should focus on sharing information, addressing common issues and challenges and identifying administrative best practices. In this way the science agencies can participate in and glean information from the Interagency Working Group and share experiences and lessons learned without being subjected to duplicative coordination efforts and unqualified attempts at program assessment.

Common Issues

Three primary areas that are addressed in a later chapter on common issues and challenges are of particular concern to science agencies or could be useful areas in which to assess best practices: visas, insurance and data management. The issues of data management and insurance present the same challenges for science agencies as they do for other IAWG members and will not be addressed separately here.

Discussions with agencies and NGO representatives have raised serious concerns regarding visa usage and science and technology programs. Are J visas appropriate for foreign scientists involved in international collaborative research? Is a new category of J visa or an entirely new type of visa needed to meet the needs of this community? As mentioned previously, some international scientific collaborative projects stretch over several years or require frequent trips between research facilities in the United States and abroad. These programmatic requirements are at odds with J visa policies that place limits on the duration of a program and make frequent trips difficult. The primary organization that has encountered this difficulty, the Department of Energy, has indicated that most challenges have been satisfactorily addressed through close cooperation with the U.S. Information Agency's Office of the General Counsel, which oversees the J visa program. However, issues regarding program duration, multiple entry, taxation, insurance, and dependent status still present problems.

Megascience projects present a good example of how such issues can receive high-level U.S. and international attention. The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Megascience Forum is an inter-governmental mechanism whose goal is to allow its twenty-nine member countries to capitalize on opportunities to undertake international cooperation on large science projects and to leverage research funding. The Forum has a Working Group dedicated to removing obstacles to international cooperation. A sub-group, focused on removing administrative and legislative barriers to international cooperation, has identified the mobility of scientific personnel as one of its key issues, with visas as a sub-component of the issue.

Megascience or large science projects have extreme resource and funding requirements and long-term life cycles. As such, international cooperation is critical to their overall success. Therefore, the U.S. Government needs to identify and eliminate administrative barriers to international cooperation to ensure its stature as an attractive and viable partner to foreign governments and research institutions.

The IAWG will examine various visa issues further to identify challenges and develop recommendations on appropriate visa usage. As a component of this effort, the IAWG will address the particular challenges faced by science organizations.

Some agencies have also indicated interest in future IAWG recommendations on performance measures for international exchanges and training activities, including personnel assignments, that are mandated in international agreements. Several agencies have also raised questions regarding administrative procedures for international exchanges and training activities, such as country clearance cables, which prove burdensome. Streamlining procedures will increase efficiency, promote the

flow of information, and facilitate the movement of people between countries, which are stated objectives of the Executive Order.

Chapter III

DEFENSE PROGRAMS

The Department of Defense (DOD) has an extensive array of international exchanges and training programs. Its facilities include major medical research hospitals, communications network support headquarters, staff schools for every technical and tactical specialty, administrative centers for every level of command, and project components of interest to civilian and military leaders worldwide.

With 9.3 percent of the U.S. Government-reported expenditure on international exchanges and training, DOD hosts 23.5 percent of all foreign participants in such programs. It attracts far more foreigners to experience DOD expertise than it sends its own personnel abroad; DOD's share of U.S. participants is only 5.4 percent, making DOD's percentage of all participants 17.9. Despite these impressive figures of budget and participants, DOD's direct cost for international exchanges and training, as a percentage of the defense budget, is only .03 percent.

The executive impetus or the legislative mandate for each program runs the gamut from Congressional acts through Secretary of Defense directives to command level decisions that certain exchanges or training options are essential to their overall missions. An example of a Congressional mandate is the DOD-administered National Security Education Act which established in 1983 a scholarship program for American students to focus on lesser studied countries. A recent Secretary of Defense Directive established the Center for Hemispheric Defense Studies. Mission-essential programs include cooperative medical research, the Olmsted Scholar Project, and the Army Corps of Engineers' foreign visitors.

What is not in the Report

The Working Group decided that military "readiness" training programs and military exercises fell outside the intent of Executive Order 13055 for "Government-sponsored international exchanges and training." This decision eliminates many training programs, large and small. For example, the $15,000,000 Special Opera-

tions Force program, while involving foreign troop exposure to U.S. strategy and techniques, more resembles a military exercise. As an exercise, it primarily enhances the U.S. military preparedness rather than fostering "mutual understanding and cooperation." The smaller the Special Operations Force project the less valid this conclusion might become, but the reported data did not facilitate distinctions.

Another active international program excluded was the LATAM Coop operations which contain elements of "shared ideas" and aim to foster "mutual understanding and cooperation," but again apparently in small measure compared to overall preparedness training.

Data were not requested from agencies on infrastructure costs except for staff involved in administering the programs. However, the capital cost totals for ships, planes, and electronic gear involved in the DOD personnel exchange programs are enormous. Other agencies have physical facilities and equipment costs of major significance in relation to the size of their programs, but the vastness of DOD's makes it unique in the government. And without this immense infrastructure DOD would not be able to host the more than 19,000 personnel exchange participants that visit annually.

A caveat that applies generally throughout but perhaps with more force for DOD and its large foreign military partner establishments is that none of the figures noted includes the staff costs of organizing and managing its exchanges and training programs or the staff costs for participating foreign military establishments. Neither, in the cases where U.S. military officers were the exchangees, do they include the salaries and benefits of the American officers.

Another DOD fiscal component unmatched by any other agency is the foreign government funding involved. More than $326 million was reported. Again none of the contributory value of the foreign governments' physical facilities, equipment, or military staff costs was included in the reported data. Since U.S. military personnel on exchange detail overseas are working with similar complex military organizations, this exclusion is not insignificant.

Finally, this report does not include the numerous "good will" or representational projects conducted by the Services overseas. This category includes traditional ship visits to foreign ports which usually are part of either unilateral or joint military exercises, ceremonial U.S. military bands (either from National Guard units or regular military commands), "fly-overs," parachute exhibitions, or precision flying performances. There also may be qualified National Guard programs missing. IAWG will research those activities more thoroughly for the next report.

What is in the Report

DOD provided data on personnel exchanges, academic training, technical/professional training, and visitor orientation for more than 27,000 participants. These data detail how $88,920,309 of direct U.S. Government expenditure and $326,759,730 of foreign government and private support were spent on U.S. international exchanges and training in FY 1997.

PERSONNEL EXCHANGES

The Security Assistance Training Programs, managed by the Defense Security Assistance Agency, are the backbone of personnel exchanges. As part of the overall U.S. security assistance program, the U.S. Government provides training to students from friendly and allied nations through cash sales (foreign military sales) and grants. Training that is provided as grant aid is done through the International Military Education and Training (IMET) Program.

IMET Program

The origins of the IMET program go back to the 1950s when it was established as a low-cost policy program to provide training in U.S. DOD schools to predominantly military students from allied and friendly nations. It is authorized in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, and funded in the International Affairs (Function 150) budget. By statute, the State Department is responsible for policy, and DOD administers the program.

The IMET Program exposes students to the U.S. professional military establishment and the American way of life, including regard for democratic values, respect for human rights, and belief in the rule of law. Students are also exposed to U.S. military procedures and the manner in which the military functions under civilian control. IMET objectives are achieved through a variety of military education and training activities conducted by the DOD for foreign military and civilian officials. These include: formal instruction involving over 2,000 courses taught at approximately 150 military schools and installations; on-the-job training; observer training; orientation tours for key senior military and civilian officials; and limited training conducted by U.S. military and civilian teams in foreign countries.

Expanded IMET

In 1990, Congress directed State Department and DOD to establish a program within IMET focused on training foreign civilian and military officials in three key areas: managing and administering military establishments and budgets; creating and maintaining effective military judicial systems and military codes of conduct, including observance of internationally recognized human rights; and fostering greater respect for the principle of civilian control of the military. This initiative is called Expanded-IMET (E-IMET) and, while it is part of the overall IMET program, it does not solely emphasize military-to-military ties. In 1994, Congress broadened the E-IMET program to include participation by members of national legislatures, who are responsible for oversight and management of the military, and individuals who are not members of a government. E-IMET is programmed to use 30 percent of the total FY 1998 IMET account of $50 million.

Foreign Military Sales

Foreign Military Sales (FMS) is a non-appropriated program through which eligible foreign governments and international organizations purchase defense articles, services, and training from the U.S. Government. The purchasing government pays all costs associated with the sale, including related training.

Foreign Military Financing Program

The Foreign Military Financing (FMF) Program is both a grant and loan program. FMF is distinguished from Foreign Military Sales (FMS). In general, FMF provides financing for FMS. By enabling selected friends and allies to purchase needed U.S. defense goods and services, FMS has the beneficial byproduct of encouraging demand for U.S. systems, which also contributes to a strong U.S. defense industrial base—a critical element of the national defense strategy.

Informational Program

All students attending a DOD-sponsored Security Assistance Training course are exposed to a DOD-managed informational program (IP). The IP is a specialized outside-the-classroom activity to assist the international student in acquiring an understanding of American society, institutions, ideals, and values, including an awareness of the importance the United States places on the role of the military in a democratic society and respect for internationally recognized human rights.

Professional Military Education (PME) Exchange Program

DOD manages a PME Exchange Program which provides for the attendance of foreign military personnel at professional military institutions on a reciprocal exchange basis with a U.S. military officer attending an equivalent school in the foreign country.

ACADEMIC TRAINING

DOD's academic training programs involve both civilian and military personnel. In FY 1997, 201 students under the National Security Education Program (NSEP) were engaged in foreign area studies programs. Ninety-five percent of their study is overseas; sixty percent of the students are undergraduates. The Olmsted Foundation sponsors 27 officers from all Services in a three-year area studies discipline. The Service Academies host up to 120 foreign students per year, most at U.S. Government expense.

More than half of the DOD academic funding (over $23 million) goes to the three regional studies centers: George C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies, Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies, and the Center for Hemispheric Defense Studies. These Centers host military and civilian government leaders

from their constituent regions for workshops and seminars throughout the year. Funding will be higher in FY 1998 as the Center for Hemispheric Defense Studies was only inaugurated in September, 1997.

TECHNICAL/PROFESSIONAL TRAINING

Since World War II, DOD and its counterparts in friendly foreign governments have engaged in the exchange of military and civilian personnel for technical training. Included are science, engineering, inteligence, administrative, and uniformed staff. Reciprocal assignments of staff to substantially equivalent positions are designed to foster mutual understanding and cooperation. Most assignments are for one year. In FY 1997, 1197 people participated. The bulk of the participants came from the uniform services (946) and were spread through all regions of the world, except Africa and Eastern Europe, with the largest numbers among Australia, Canada, Germany and the United Kingdom.

VISITOR ORIENTATION

The Army Corps of Engineers and the Joint Chiefs of Staff reported nearly 1,200 visitors whose interests were broader than protocol stops.

The U.S. State National Guard Command hosted 340 personnel from the New Independent States in U.S.-based events aimed at exposing them to "citizen soldiers." Details on the events were not provided. DOD contributed $1,200,000 to the program.

Chapter IV

COMMON ISSUES & CHALLENGES

To address the diverse issues raised by Executive Order 13055, the Interagency Working Group (IAWG) formed four study groups to focus on particular IAWG tasks. The first of these study groups is focusing on common issues and challenges facing all federal organizations involved in international exchanges and training. This group is identifying practices common to all organizations and issues to address so that U.S. Government organizations are more likely to achieve efficiencies, improve coordination, identify best practices and suggest improvement in programmatic areas. Many of the common issues and challenges identified by this group will become the subject of continued, intensive study by one of the other three study groups (Partnerships, Clearinghouse, or Duplication and Overlap.) The "Common Issues" study group will continue its work to identify and promote best practices within the federal government in the field of international exchanges and training. [2]

Common issues and challenges can be divided into three broad categories:

Budget-related issues deal with sources of budget authority and funding. Questions may include how agencies have responded to budget trends, which congressional committees and subcommittees control an agency's authorizations and appropriations, to what extent agencies' programs are earmarked, to what extent agencies administer their programs directly or through contracts with private entities, and the extent to which agencies administer their programs through interagency transfers.

Operational issues include areas such as program design, implementation and evaluation. Challenges and issues include travel logistics, insurance, passport and visa issues, tax issues and grant making. Two important issues facing all government agencies are the development of performance indicators and developing on-line mechanisms to collect, identify and

[2] The Common Issues and Challenges study group includes representatives of the Departments of Education, Energy, Justice, State, the Federal Trade Commission, the U.S. Agency for International Development and the U.S. Information Agency.

report program results and effectiveness. The issue of performance indicators is of particular concern in programs that are funded and executed by different agencies. Generally, performance indicators and measures of effectiveness are developed by a funding agency as part of its budget process pursuant to the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA). The "executing" agency, having received a transfer of funds from the funding agency, will not necessarily have developed performance indicators, and must therefore rely on those developed by the other agency or develop its own independently.

Coordination issues are important to achieve maximum impact of U.S. Government programs and efficiencies in program administration. Issues arise regarding agency programs that seem to address similar goals and/or constituencies. Where that occurs, questions of overlap may be resolved by referring to legislative intent or agency mission, or through recognition that similar programs may provide complementary approaches to achieving U.S. foreign and domestic policy objectives.

Identifying Common Issues & Challenges

To help identify and address specific issues facing agencies conducting international exchanges and training programs, the study group distributed a questionnaire to all members of the Interagency Working Group, consisting of twenty-five federal agencies and organizations. Many of these organizations distributed the questionnaires to various internal elements. The study group received twenty-two completed surveys, representing responses from fourteen different agencies/organizations.

While the survey results are not a definitive view of the planning and administration of international exchanges and training, they do help identify common challenges and issues faced by organizations implementing international exchanges and training programs.

Budgeting, Planning & Coordination

- A significant number of organizations receive transfers from other agencies to conduct international exchanges and training programs. Nine of the twenty-two survey respondents indicated that they receive interagency transfers. A review of the entire body of data included in the 1997 inventory of international exchanges and training programs shows that more than 30 percent of these activities are funded totally or in part through transfers from other U.S. Government organizations.
- A majority of survey respondents plan international exchanges and training activities internally. However, almost all of those that indicated that they receive interagency transfers also participate in some type of interagency planning process. Day-to-day operational planning (program content, logis-

tics, etc.) is also largely carried out internally and in coordination with overseas posts/missions. Eight respondents indicated that they also use NGO or private sector and/or other U.S. Government resources when planning the operational aspects of programs.

- The specific way in which organizations arrange the operational aspects of international exchanges and training activities, such as travel and logistics, interpreters, passports, visas, and insurance, varies greatly among agencies and program elements.
- Ten of the twenty-two respondents indicated that they coordinate their activities to some degree with the Department of State. Coordination activities range from simple review and approval of country clearance cables to more formal interactions via written program proposals and participation in coordinating bodies.

Cosponsorship of Programs

- Of the twenty-two respondents, nine indicated that they cosponsor programs with other U.S. Government organizations. Most organizations do not interpret interagency transfers and coordinated activities as constituting cosponsorship.
- Nine respondents indicated that they cosponsor programs with private sector organizations. Some responding organizations did not interpret contractual or grant relationships with private sector entities as cosponsorship, but the majority did.
- Organizations use a variety of methods to resolve conflicts with cosponsors from official MOUs to more ad hoc informal approaches. All agencies responded that their current approaches work reasonably well.

Participant Selection

- Nineteen responding organizations indicate that they either use an internal mechanism or rely on overseas posts, missions or foreign government partners to select program participants. Three of these organizations also use contractors to complement their internal and overseas processes. Two organizations indicated that they use contractors alone.
- Fifteen of the responding organizations use peer review in participant selection.

Data Management

- Organizations were asked to provide information on how they track their programs. Of the twenty organizations/elements that responded to this question, seven indicated that they use an entirely manual/paper tracking system. Seven indicated that they use a combination of manual/paper and computer-based tracking. Six use primarily computer tracking. Several indicated that they are in the process of automating or improving the automation of their data tracking systems.

Needs Assessments

Organizations were asked to provide information on their strengths, weaknesses and areas in which they would like the study group to focus/provide more information.

- Twelve of the twenty-two returned surveys included self-identified areas of potential improvement including such things as improved coordination among U.S. Government agencies in the United States and abroad, increased understanding of visa procurement and regulations, increased awareness of the need to protect sensitive technology, increased automation and transfer of data, more control over funding (interagency transfers), improved selection processes and orientations overseas, improved country clearance processes, and better program follow-up activities.
- All but two organizations provided information on what they believe to be their agencies' strengths. Answers included, but are not limited to, automation, private sector partnerships, coordination, delivering results-oriented training, flexibility and responsiveness, developing productive relationships with foreign governments, grant-making, and participant support.
- Agencies would like the study group to focus on coordination and information-sharing, report streamlining, improved data collection, operational issues (visas/waivers, travel costs, insurance, logistics, clearance cables), technology exchange, protecting sensitive or restricted technology, lobbying for increased funding for international exchanges and training (nationally and internationally), and exchange program directions for the new millennium.
- Agencies would like the study group to help provide additional information on grant assistance, shipping equipment overseas, logistics management / support, pricing training, alternative funding sources and strategies, insurance, visa policies and related tax issues, visa waivers, and responding to GPRA requirements.

Priority Issue Areas

Based on the questionnaire responses and further conversations with organizations represented in the IAWG, the Common Issues and Challenges study group has identified the following issue areas as priorities in the coming year.

Issue 1: Interagency Planning & Coordination

Agencies are faced with multiple issues relating to planning and coordination.

- Agencies do not have a single source of basic information on U.S. Government policies, regulations, and best practices related to international exchanges and training programs.
- Many agencies implement programs using funds allocated and transferred

to them by other U.S. Government agencies, yet the degree to which these "recipient" agencies are brought into the program and budget planning process varies. Certain ad hoc requirements make longer term planning and budgeting difficult.

- The process for transferring funds from "donor" agencies to "recipient" agencies is often slow, causing critical shortfalls and program delays.

Coordination efforts that are field-, program- or agency-specific exist throughout the federal government. As noted in Chapter II, science/technology agencies have a wide variety of mechanisms for sharing information and coordinating strategies and programs. Additionally, agencies that receive funding for programs in Central and Eastern Europe through the Support for Eastern European Democracy (SEED) Act also meet on a regular basis to plan, coordinate, and share program information. Another interesting example of coordination and information sharing that extends to foreign governments and the private sector is presented by the Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission (JUSFC). The JUSFC has established a quarterly meeting of organizations that do similar work to the Commission. The group consists of other U.S. Government agencies, non-profits and Japanese government entities. Meetings generally involve about fifteen representatives of interested organizations who share information about current projects and priorities with the purpose of developing cooperation where possible and avoiding duplication.

Despite various field-, program- and agency-specific examples of on-going planning and coordination efforts, there is a need for a broader, more all-encompassing approach that will benefit all interested agencies, create routine and easily accessible channels of communication, and address issues that hinder interagency planning and coordination.

The IAWG will initially focus on three areas to improve overall coordination and planning of international exchanges and training programs and the transfer of funds for such programs among federal agencies.

A. Ensure that the State Department's Mission Performance Plan (MPP) process includes all relevant USG agencies:

- Broaden distribution of draft MPP country proposals. A concerted effort to involve appropriate agencies and elements in the review process must be a part of the MPP. Identify appropriate agency representatives at the Washington level to whom MPP proposals would be distributed for comprehensive coordination. (It is notable that several key agencies/elements were not included in the State Department's communications introducing the new and improved MPP process to overseas missions. As use of the MPP process expands, appropriate agencies, elements, and contacts will be included).
- Devise ways to make MPP information available on a wider basis for planning and other purposes. The real value of the MPP as a coordination instrument will be its ready accessibility as an information-sharing and planning tool. In this age of technology, the obvious means for ensuring that the MPP

reaches its fullest potential is the Internet. One option might be a passcode-protected intranet among participating agencies or a passcode-protected web site on the Internet. This could be part of the Clearinghouse addressed below.

- Enhance the existing MPP clearance and feedback process to ensure that all interested agencies—including those implementing multi-national, regional or global programs—have access. After ensuring that key agencies/elements have been identified and that a means for sharing MPP data is established, interested agencies must be provided with a clear, consistent, and effective mechanism for contributing to the Mission Performance Plan process and to the implementation of the Plan.

Background: The Department of State's newly refined Mission Performance Plan process stems from the commitment of foreign affairs agencies to improve the management of international affairs policy and resources through the application of strategic planning and performance measurement. The MPP is the single budget-related planning process within the U.S. Government to define U.S. national interests in foreign countries and to coordinate achieving performance goals in these countries among U.S. Government agencies. The articulation of the fundamental national interests of the United States in the MPP is not intended to limit the scope of U.S. Government agencies' activities. Indeed, some agencies, particularly those engaging in scientific research and collaboration, may have goals that are not directly encompassed by the MPP. However, the MPP creates a framework for all agencies to define priorities, to articulate the goals and objectives of their programs, and to directly relate program accomplishments to agency-specific and government-wide strategic goals.

The MPP process is designed as a truly interagency activity. At each Mission, the Plan is created by the interagency country team under the leadership of the Chief of Mission. Guidance provided to these teams has stressed the importance of ensuring consistency between the MPP and each Agency's strategic plan and requested resource levels. The country team then sends the MPP to Washington for interagency review. All concerned agencies will have the opportunity either to attend country/regional review meetings or to submit written comments on the MPP, depending on the type of review conducted.

In sum, all MPPs will 1) fall under the framework of the national interests and goals defined in the international affairs strategic plan; 2) be anchored to the budget cycle and inform resource allocation decisions; 3) be subject to interagency review in Washington and form the basis of regional plans; and 4) contain performance information that will be the basis for reporting progress in accordance with GPRA.

The MPP is a useful tool for all foreign affairs and non-foreign affairs agencies with an overseas presence to define country-specific goals and objectives, set priorities, align resources with policy, and measure progress. However, many U.S. Missions have non-foreign affairs agencies (those not funded through the Function 150 Account) operating at Post or derive benefits from non-foreign affairs agencies. (Those organizations funded under the Function 150 Account include: African Development Foundation, Asia Foundation, Export-Import Bank

of the United States, Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission, East-West Center, Inter-American Foundation, National Endowment for Democracy, North-South Center, Overseas Private Investment Corporation, Peace Corps, Trade and Development Agency, U.S. Department of State, U.S. Agency for International Development, U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, U.S. Information Agency, and U.S. Institute of Peace. Several Department of Defense programs are also included in the 150 Account.) Although these Missions are asked to provide general estimates in their MPP of costs for these programs, at times the country teams may not have the information needed to make such estimates. In these instances, communication with the appropriate Washington-based agency/program representatives is critical and must be enhanced.

B. The Clearinghouse: Develop the Clearinghouse in the short term as a channel to provide basic information of use to federal agencies involved in international exchanges and training activities.

The Clearinghouse is specifically mentioned in the Executive Order as a tool that will aid in the coordination of all U.S. international exchanges and training. Top priority in shaping the clearinghouse should be to make it provide these agencies with planning documents, reference information and an open channel of communication with other U.S. Government agencies through products such as bulletin boards, listservs, or electronic newsletters. Information could be included on congressional activity of interest to constituent agencies. Additionally, the Clearinghouse might provide appropriate sources of information on procedural issues of interest to agencies, such as J visa regulations and related tax policies, immunization recommendations/requirements, interpreter services, and insurance. More information on Clearinghouse issues can be found in Chapter VII.

C. Budget transfers: Identify within participating agencies best practices from the perspective of budget sharing and accounting.

The IAWG will undertake a detailed study to identify the best practices currently being used in government to transfer funds at the departmental level to support international exchanges and training programs. This could be an "umbrella" interagency agreement, or perhaps the transfer of funds at the country team level or something in-between. If funds are appropriated to one agency's accounts, what role should the "recipient" agency play during congressional consideration of the "donor" agency's budget? Is the MPP coordination process sufficient for all agencies concerned?

Many of the departments and agencies that carry out extensive international exchanges and training do so at the request of other departments and agencies. For example, virtually all law enforcement training is conducted to implement authorizations provided to regional or other bureaus of the Department of State, using appropriations of the Department of State or other agencies, such as the U.S. Agency for International Development. Interagency planning and coordination must therefore address the appropriate means to transfer funds from one department or agency to another and to ensure proper oversight and accounting of program funds.

Non-foreign affairs agencies that execute programs with transferred foreign operations appropriations, because they do not have statutory missions to carry out such activities, likewise do not budget for them. As a consequence, they do not have the requirement to include such activities in their GPRA strategies. Nevertheless, if they are to continue supporting other agencies' programs, they must devise performance measures to assess the utility of providing that support and ensure that such measures are not inconsistent with the performance measures defined by the funding agency.

Finally, in the case of certain broad programs, such as Freedom Support Act (FSA) or SEED programs, which include technical cooperation, rule of law programs, and other components that are executed by numerous different agencies, the planning process should take into consideration the interests of all participating agencies.

Issue 2: Use of Appropriate Visas

The data collection worksheet distributed by the IAWG to federal agencies to gather information on international exchanges and training programs included an inquiry about the types of visas issued to foreign program participants. This question was included to determine the degree to which J visas are used by participants and to enable the IAWG to examine issues involving the use of other visas. However, approximately sixty-three percent of the responses did not identify the type of visas issued to foreign participants. Only thirty-one percent of the responses indicated that participants receive J visas. The remainder of the organizations responding, approximately six percent, indicated that their participants use only B visas or a combination of various types of visas. While not using a J visa may facilitate some exchange activities, it is unclear to what extent this is acceptable or desirable.

Further discussions with IAWG members have provided a host of reasons for using visas other than the J visa or for dissatisfaction with the J visa. The stipulations that apply to J visa holders, such as the home residency requirement, allowable duration of programs, and the ability to enter and exit the United States at will have all been raised as important issues when deciding what type of visa to use. Some administrators of non-traditional exchanges and training programs express the belief that their activities do not fall under the original intent of the J visa program. However, other visas also pose difficulties for program participants. A broader study of the challenges inherent to J visa usage is needed.

Another issue that presents difficulties for program administrators and participants alike is taxation. Organizations have expressed an interest in obtaining and sharing information that clarifies the tax implications of different visa programs, simplifies filing procedures, and keeps participants' filings from leading to potentially inappropriate home-country taxation of returnees' "income and benefits" from training.

The IAWG will gather more data from federal agencies on their use of visas for foreign trainees and exchangees coming to the United States, and evaluate thoroughly the issues surrounding the use of the J visa. This review will include seeking a legal interpretation from USIA's Office of the General Counsel on the

legal requirements and the policy implications of J visa usage. Specific attention will be given to the taxation implications of appropriate visa usage for U.S. Government-sponsored exchanges and training participants.

The IAWG will address the issue of visa usage on two levels. First, the group will obtain better information on the types of visas used for international exchanges and training programs, the challenges encountered by various agencies that have used J visas, and the justifications presented by those agencies that have opted to use other types of visas. The IAWG will pay particular attention to the problem of taxation when gathering this information. Second, the IAWG will request a legal interpretation from USIA's Office of the General Counsel on the legal requirements and the policy implications of J visa usage, and request that specific attention be given to the taxation implications of J visa usage. This interpretation will enable the IAWG to ask USIA to issue formal guidance on when J visas must be used, when it is optimal for them to be used, and to provide information on the advantages and disadvantages of J visa usage. In addition, it might enable USIA to examine the procedures under which it designates programs, pursuant to its authority under the Immigration and Nationality Act, that require the use of J visas. The IAWG may also pursue consultations with other government agencies on the issue of taxation. Finally, an analysis of the J visa policy guidance and the related challenges that this visa presents to various U.S. Government organizations could potentially lead the IAWG to recommend an all-encompassing review of the J visa program and to consider the feasibility of creating a coordinated and decentralized processing system.

ISSUE 3: Insurance

While the IAWG did not query agencies/organizations about the specifics of their insurance programs, insurance is an issue that many agencies have expressed an interest in pursuing within the context of the study group.

On September 1, 1994, all federal agencies became subject to 22 CFR Part 514.14, the insurance requirements under USIA's Exchange Visitor Program Regulations. These regulations apply to the use of the J visa and set forth standards to which both public and private entities must adhere to be "designated" as exchange sponsor organizations. USIA set forth minimum standards for insurance coverage required for all J visa holders because the rising cost of U.S. health care was increasing the likelihood that an exchange visitor could become a public charge if faced with a serious medical situation. Each designated program had to report its implementation of 22 CFR Part 514.14.

In 1995, USIA compiled information from a variety of government agencies in support of a National Performance Review Exercise. An analysis of this information showed that the amount and cost of insurance provided by U.S. Government organizations implementing exchanges and training programs varied widely. There was no consistent approach throughout the federal government, and there was even some inconsistency within individual agencies.

The background data and research is available to the Interagency Working Group. The 1995 data indicate that the self-insurance program devised by the

U.S. Information Agency delivered, at the time of the study, the highest coverage for the lowest cost based on a level of coverage that was deemed adequate.

The IAWG will re-examine the issue of standardizing health insurance coverage for all exchange and training visitors funded directly or indirectly by U.S. Government funds who hold J visas.

The IAWG will evaluate and update the data collected by USIA in 1995, and determine if there are elements of various approaches or an entire model that could be adopted by other agencies to increase efficiency and produce cost savings. Additionally, the IAWG will examine the issue of standardizing benefits such as treatment of pre-existing conditions, follow-up therapy and treatment after the coverage period. Finally, the IAWG will examine the feasibility of creating a common system of insurance that could be accessible to all agencies.

ISSUE 4: Data Management

Through the survey and the compilation of inventory statistics it has become clear that there is no consistency among agencies as to how data is managed or the mechanisms used for data management and information reporting. Also, agencies use a wide variety of field and type categories to identify participants. This creates confusion when attempts are made to aggregate participant information for the annual report or to respond to data requests from Congress or OMB. Finally, in order to respond to GPRA requirements, agencies will need to examine ways in which information on program results can be collected and distributed.

The IAWG will examine ways in which to construct compatible data collection, tracking and reporting systems throughout the federal government that take advantage of available technology and ease compilation and/or transfer of data in response to information requests regarding international exchanges and training programs.

As part of the effort to develop a strategy to coordinate international exchanges and training, the IAWG will clearly articulate what information categories are needed, which are the most important to track, and why. Widely available and agreed-upon data elements, such as codes identifying participants, will be examined for inclusion in a common data set that can be used to facilitate agencies' responses to IAWG inquiries. For example, the IAWG will examine using J visa codes, which are known and understood by all agencies implementing USIA-designated exchanges and training programs, to categorize participants' occupations and fields of activity.

Based on the information it has identified as critical, the IAWG will proceed to search out and identify best practices in data collection, tracking and reporting throughout the government. Many agencies have indicated that they are in the process of creating new or enhancing existing data management systems. However, more attention needs to be given to how these various systems can be used to ease workloads and share information that will benefit the exchanges and training community as a whole. Agencies should also share lessons learned from the shortfalls of previous data management systems.

Chapter V

PARTNERSHIPS

Executive Order 13055 calls for the development of "strategies for expanding public and private partnerships in, and leveraging private sector support for, United States Government-sponsored international exchange and training activities." This proposal reflects the Administration's desire that federal programs become more responsive to, and work more closely with, private sector interests as they already have intra-governmental partnerships.

Few agencies have the capacity to implement their international exchanges and training activities exclusively using in-house staff and facilities. Most programs in the FY 1997 inventory are administered in cooperation with outside "partners"—foreign governments, other agencies, or private sector organizations. These partners are linked by memoranda of understanding, protocols, bilateral accords, contracts and cooperative agreements, or administrative directives. For purposes of this report, "partner" is defined as an entity which has established a formal relationship with a funded United States Government agency to cooperate on a specific training activity, exchange, research project, or joint mission which seeks to "promote the sharing of ideas, develop skills, and...foster mutual understanding and cooperation."

The responsibilities we share with our partners are changing. We must consider the private sector's growing role in foreign policy-making and understand how this role has evolved following the Cold War. We are confronted with difficult questions. Are international exchanges and training activities still primarily an expression of government interests? Should government-sponsored programs serve to amplify the voice of the private sector? Are we approaching a middle-ground where private sector and Administration goals can both be met adequately by the types of activities we carry out?

We are confronted at the same time by equally tantalizing opportunities. The U.S. Government and the global private and non-governmental sectors may have mixed motives but they often share common goals for exchange activities—advancing mutual understanding and supporting democratic pluralism. The common emphasis on results, expressed by restructuring and downsizing in the private

sector and the re-invention initiative and the Results Act in the federal government, will stimulate new thinking about our international programs, and about the role of government at all levels. Federal agencies must focus and energize this dynamic. Increasingly, federal agencies will have to recognize that they are working at the juncture of public and private interests in international relations—where official and "citizen" diplomacy meet—as a provider of resources, a catalyst and facilitator, as well as a funder. The federal government will increasingly have to focus the efforts of public and private individuals and organizations in international exchanges in ways which promote U.S. national interests. These new roles are of special concern for non-foreign affairs agencies newly assigned to participate "in those aspects of international affairs that pertain to their particular scopes of authority and expertise."[4] Many agencies lack the infrastructure for these new responsibilities and must fund capital costs as well as program costs. Thus, developing solid partnerships and leveraging resources for international activities is a government-wide concern, not simply an issue for the traditional U.S. Government international exchange and training providers.

Some agencies are better positioned than others to tap private sector resources. The NEA, NEH, and NED were specifically established to complement and encourage private sector involvement within their respective spheres of influence. The former two are able to attract support through challenge and matching grants, as well as adding sponsors to established projects. The National Park Service benefits from its own non-profit arm, the National Park Foundation, that directly receives contributions from the private sector to support and expand the Park Service's work. The Foundation encourages corporate, philanthropic, and foundation/club support for various programs and arranges contributions of in-kind gifts of products and services.

International exchanges and training programs, whose beneficiaries are largely outside of the United States, may have less appeal for private sector contributors. Agencies sponsoring such programs must be able to articulate the domestic benefits of international activities in order to attract essential additional partners. The U.S. Information Agency has made it a policy to seek partnership support to promote contacts between Americans and foreign citizens in ways that serve the national interests. Other agencies need to develop mechanisms that can leverage resources on the scale of the Endowments, National Park Service, and USIA. Contract organizations and overseas partners that conduct programs with U.S. Government funding often contribute significant resources of their own—and of third parties—to international activities.

The Working Group will study the range of partnerships and leveraging methods represented by programs in the inventory as it develops a strategy which can benefit all agencies involved in international training activities. The FY 1997 inventory reveals four principal types of partnerships: U.S. Government agencies working together (which is not dealt with in this chapter), U.S. Government with foreign governments and international organizations, U.S. Government with non-

[4] United States Strategic Plan for International Affairs, Strategic Overview, Department of State, Office of Resources, Plans, and Policy, September, 1997.

profit private sector, and U.S. Government with the for-profit sector. Different types of partnerships are appropriate for different circumstances. The partnerships represented in the inventory have evolved from concerns more complex than simply compensation for federal downsizing.

Many of the partnerships with foreign governments occurred as the result of bilateral accords such as the Department of Commerce's U.S.-Japan Cooperative Program in Natural Resources and the Department of Transportation's TRANSPORT Project with Saudi Arabia. Some partnerships involve the U.S. Government in the role of training "vendor." Examples of this include the Office of Personnel Management's Leadership for a Democratic Society professional development program and various training programs administered by the Departments of Commerce and Labor. Partnerships with the non-profit private sector typically involve cost-sharing arrangements realized through grants and cooperative agreements. In these cases, cost-sharing requirements are often written in to Requests for Proposals or may even exist in agency regulations which govern award programs. Many programs administered by USIA, USAID, and the Department of Education, as well as the State Department's Title VIII effort, fall into this category. Partnerships with the for-profit private sector also appear in the inventory.

Partnership Examples

Successful international exchanges and training activities conceived, managed, and executed as partnerships can serve as useful models for agencies seeking to implement international activities. The examples used in this study were built with, and remain dependent upon, private sector involvement and input. Although these programs engage different audiences and further different policy goals, they all achieve their results via solid partnerships with core constituents. The programs also maintain high domestic visibility through their close connections with businesses and community organizations throughout the United States.

Department of Commerce

The Special American Business Internship Program (SABIT) program was conceived by Department of Commerce officials in the early 1990s to assist economic restructuring in the NIS and simultaneously increase U.S. trade opportunities in the region by placing fluent English-speaking NIS scientists and executives in U.S. companies for three- to six-month internships. The program is managed within the International Trade Administration and also involves the effort of Foreign Commercial Staff abroad. The program is funded under the Freedom Support Act through a transfer from the U.S. Agency for International Development, but bears the hallmark of a Commerce-designed effort, e.g., responsiveness to U.S. industry needs. Compared with similar U.S. Government exchanges and training programs for Russia/NIS business development, American companies can tap in to SABIT with less difficulty, paperwork, and end-of-program reporting requirements. Applications are available on Commerce's web site. Companies have the

option of naming a specific intern they would like to host (subject to final approval of SABIT staff) or letting Commerce staff select a candidate. (This administrative detail marks a departure from similar business training programs managed by other agencies where the government MUST select foreign participants.) After candidates are identified and placements arranged, U.S. companies cover all housing costs, medical insurance, and training expenses for the internship. U.S. companies also are responsible for the interns' B-1 visa sponsorship. The Department of Commerce reimburses companies for the interns' international transportation costs, and $30/day stipends.

SABIT staff actively solicit applications from U.S. companies to host interns through a combination of advertising, working with local business organizations, and "cold-calling" industry specialists. Since the inception of the program, the Department of Commerce has consistently publicized the U.S. company benefits inherent in the internship arrangements. The division of responsibilities, costs, and benefits between the U.S. Government and American industry for the SABIT program distinguish it as a true partnership between government and the private sector. This balance has remained constant since the inception of the program and has not been affected by budget cuts or changes in policies or priorities.

In addition to the internships, SABIT conducts specialized programs for 15-20 person groups of NIS business professionals. Non-English speakers are eligible to participate in these training programs which include approximately four weeks of site visits with U.S. companies. The specialized programs focus on specific industry sectors or regions. Group training offers participants exposure to business plan development, U.S. management practices, technologies, equipment, applications, and sources of financing for future projects.

The circumstances of businesses' first contacts with SABIT varied widely. Some businesses became familiar with the SABIT program via long-term relationships working with the Department of Commerce and other government agencies on various R&D projects. Other businesses "stumbled upon" SABIT as they considered other exchange program opportunities and found SABIT to be more flexible and mutually beneficial compared to other U.S. Government offerings. Some companies expressed an interest in wanting to do more as "corporate citizens" and started to utilize the SABIT program as a vehicle with which to contribute to the international community as well as create an audience overseas for company products and services.

American businesses which have sponsored SABIT interns have suggested that the government must "convince the private sector they are going to get something out of this" if they wish to attract additional partners for international exchanges and training activities. The Department of Commerce has made an outstanding case for the SABIT program. SABIT has enabled smaller U.S. companies, which lack an overseas presence, to develop partnerships with people and organizations they otherwise could not reach. Participating organizations indicated they welcome the influx of new expertise and knowledge base that the SABIT interns offer, and suggested that many companies are unaware of the outstanding skill levels of the Russian/NIS participants

recruited for SABIT exchanges. Larger companies, with overseas subsidiaries in the NIS, find that SABIT alumni make useful contacts in terms of expanding on-the-ground operations and developing markets for their products in the region. SABIT alumni, with new experience in western standards and practices, are a positive influence on the emerging business culture in the NIS. American host companies find that SABIT offers "something we can get from the government" which pays direct dividends without creating a burden.

The SABIT program enjoys strong support within Congress and from a built-in American private sector constituency. Other Department of Commerce exchange programs, such as the American Business Internship Program (AMBIT) established as part of the White House initiative to support trade and development in Ireland, were modeled on SABIT's success.

Environmental Protection Agency

Another international program built upon a solid tradition of partnership between the U.S. Government and the domestic private sector is the Environmental Protection Agency's International Brownfields Partnerships. The Clinton Administration has made brownfields redevelopment a top environmental priority. (EPA defines brownfields as "abandoned, idled, or under-used industrial and commercial facilities where expansion or redevelopment is complicated by real or perceived environmental contamination.") EPA's brownfields redevelopment efforts have emphasized partnership between federal agencies (EPA, HUD, and Commerce) and state and local governments, with community involvement. The international component of the brownfields program is relatively new.

Recognizing that many best practices in brownfields redevelopment can be found in Western Europe, the EPA is now fostering international partnerships between U.S. and European communities to exchange data, practitioners, and case studies on clean-up approaches for brownfields areas. EPA awarded a cooperative agreement to the International City/County Management Association (ICMA) to perform four case studies on model brownfields redevelopment projects in Germany, the Netherlands, Great Britain, and Canada. The case studies are expected to be available in mid-1998. An agreement with the Urban Affairs Division of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) will produce case studies from member countries to identify policies that inhibit or favor brownfields redevelopment. These studies should be available in the fall of 1998. A cooperative agreement between EPA and the Pratt Institute Center for Community and Environmental Development led to the exchange of 17 U.S. brownfields practitioners and their counterparts from Emscher Park, Germany in October, 1997. During 1998, more exchanges will take place through a cooperative agreement with the Toronto Waterfront Regeneration Trust in Toronto, Canada.

Smaller exchange programs in non-foreign affairs agencies can attract significant foreign government interest and support, as well as U.S. private sector involvement of all types. Key to the success of the EPA program has been the

participation of local government and community organizations in the United States and Europe. The International Brownfields Partnerships effort demonstrates how environmental concerns can provide a framework to foster additional exchanges and training activities in areas such as urban redevelopment. The program also serves as a useful model for agencies interested in bringing international partners to a pre-existing dialogue on domestic concerns. EPA's International Brownfields Partnership program enables the U.S. Government to capitalize on the expertise of overseas practitioners to assist in solving a domestic problem. The program provides U.S. communities and local governments access to international contacts and approaches which might otherwise have been overlooked.

U.S. Information Agency

The U.S. Information Agency's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs supports U.S. foreign, economic, and security policy objectives and assists in the development of friendly, sympathetic, and peaceful relations between the United States and other countries by fostering mutual understanding through international exchanges and training activities. The Bureau's programs instill in foreign program participants a recognition and acceptance of the U.S. as a credible ally and partner whose public policies reflect the dynamic democratic traditions of the American people, and in American participants a greater understanding of the foreign societies with which the U.S. must deal. The Bureau's programs are administered overseas in cooperation with USIS posts and Fulbright binational commissions, and U.S. and overseas non-governmental, non-profit partner organizations. These institutional partners are essential to fulfilling the Bureau's mission.

USIA encourages cost-sharing in all of its partner relationships. An excellent example is the nationwide network of nearly one-hundred "Councils for International Visitors" (CIVs) throughout the United States. Organized under the umbrella "National Council of International Visitors" (NCIV), these community-based organizations in 43 states provide the local programming for foreign participants in USIA-organized professional and citizen exchanges. Working directly with a contract program agency, and in response to program suggestions provided by USIA and the visitor, these CIVs annually assist over 6,000 select current and future foreign leaders and decision makers from every field of endeavor. Invariably, International Visitor Program alumni advance to positions of authority and responsibility in their countries; more than 160 current and former foreign chiefs of state, in addition to over 600 cabinet-level ministers.

The Bureau relies heavily on the commitment and skills of the 800,000 local volunteer members of the CIVs to provide expert program assistance, home hospitality and chances to network with local Americans from all walks of life. Although USIA supports the National Council of International Visitors (NCIV) with a relatively modest annual grant ($1.8 million), it receives assis-

tance worth much more from the volunteer component of the CIVs. Without the CIV network, USIA would have extreme difficulty arranging meaningful professional programs outside Washington for its distinguished international visitors. More importantly, the visitors would not have the benefit of programs arranged by local residents intimately knowledgeable of their cities and regions and local leaders.

Partnership Issues

The Working Group has found reporting on partnerships an interesting challenge. We discovered that many agencies do not quantify private sector and foreign contributions and have not traditionally reported such contributions on a program-by-program basis. The FY 1997 inventory therefore presents only a partial picture of the partnership efforts realized in U.S. Government-sponsored international exchanges and training activities. Not all activities listed in the inventory are suitable candidates for partnerships and/or private sector support. Not all agencies represented in the Working Group can be part of this dialogue. Legal restraints on fundraising restrict some agencies and field posts from designing and implementing training activities which are public/private efforts. Developing partnerships with foreign governments is a sensitive issue often best left to individual agencies to manage. Successful partnership-building will depend upon the innovation and creativity of managers at different agencies, and their ability to forge effective relationships with their constituent organizations. The Working Group will keep these considerations in mind as it looks to formulating partnership and leveraging strategies.

Future Directions

The Working Group will continue to assess the attitudes of the private sector toward international exchanges and training; information gained can help identify which U.S. Government programs offer the greatest leveraging possibilities. While exchanges which emphasize peer relationships and capitalize on the skills and knowledge of foreign professionals seem to generate the most immediate support, more partnerships for training and development programs could be cultivated. The Working Group's reports will continue to highlight programs which have derived significant benefits from partnerships with the private sector and foreign governments. The Working Group will improve its data collection and reporting methodology to reflect more accurately outside contributions to U.S. Government international exchanges and training activities. Our goal will be to provide a full account of partnership achievements realized in the United States and abroad—and to identify our strengths. Such knowledge will ensure our success in establishing partnerships that will meet the needs of new audiences from new areas.

The outreach tools recommended in the "Clearinghouse" section of the report will be developed in a way that encourages partnerships between the pri-

vate sector and the federal government. When linked to additional resources such as NED's "Sources of Funding in International Affairs" and the White House's "Non-profit Gateway," the Clearinghouse web site can serve as a starting point for people seeking information on government and non-profit organizations involved in international activities. The envisioned Clearinghouse can thus direct potential partners to appropriate government agency programs and opportunities, and offer general information on private sector organizations with complementary interests.

Agencies should participate in the government-wide dialogue on developing public-private partnerships now taking place under the auspices of the National Partnership for Reinventing Government (formerly the National Performance Review). Agencies involved in this dialogue could potentially identify new approaches which can help support their partnership activities, and could thus inform the Working Group as it develops its partnership strategy. The private sector will continue to make its presence felt in international environments. Private organizational interaction with like counterparts abroad will expand at unprecedented levels as numerous industry sectors forge overseas linkages. Partnership concerns promise to become increasingly complex even as the mechanics of government shift toward greater transparency. We will work to ensure that our international exchanges and training activities capitalize on private sector talent and resources.

Chapter VI

DUPLICATION & OVERLAP

Executive Order 13055 mandates that the Working Group identify duplicative and overlapping programs in order to increase administrative and programmatic efficiencies. Efforts in this area this year have been limited by both organizational and resource constraints. However, the IAWG has established key program definitions and delineations that will direct its future efforts.

Several key factors that hindered the IAWG's efforts for the FY 1997 report were related to the transfer of responsibility from USIA to the IAWG: staff was not in place until February 1998 and information from agencies was incomplete as of June; considerable time was spent introducing the new Working Group to agency representatives and pursuing accurate and complete reporting; and the data collection and management system that had been in use for many years was inadequate and ill-suited to a study of duplication and overlap.

The IAWG has tried to overcome these barriers and develop a thorough and useful inventory that is more accurate than previous years. The current inventory and subsequent cursory analysis has enabled the Working Group to identify broad areas of potential duplication and overlap and provided the foundation for a more thorough investigation into this area for the FY 1998 report.

The IAWG will examine apparent instances of duplication to determine the degree of overlap and distinguish between desirable complementary programming and unnecessary duplicative programming. Through this examination, the IAWG will be able to determine whether the combination or elimination of programs or improved coordination of programs might yield savings or efficiencies. The IAWG will also look for administrative duplication and overlap in programs that share fields or that are implemented in the same geographic region, looking for cost-efficiencies that can be obtained through use of best practices or a combination of administrative services.

Possible Areas for Examination

In surveying the reported data, the IAWG staff reviewed several fields in which overlap and duplication in U.S. Government programs might exist. While the bulk of analysis on overlap and duplication is still to be done, preliminary comments and suggestions can be made about some programs.

Several groups of programs where detailed study and analysis may offer useful results are described below. In none of these cases are potential savings or efficiencies guaranteed to be possible or practical. Sometimes, the purpose for doing the analysis will be to determine whether duplication is real or only apparent. Where complementary programs or overlaps exist, further review will be necessary to see if efficiencies or savings are advisable.

Graduate Education

Many observers assume that duplication exists among the education programs that the U.S. Government sponsors for undergraduate, graduate, and post-doctoral students. While there may be similarities and possibly some duplication among these programs, a review of the list of programs reveals a high degree of specialization.

A tiny number of U.S. Government-sponsored programs are directed at undergraduates. Those few usually are limited by country or specialized in subject matter. Most postdoctoral programs are concentrated in the science fields. The many academic programs aimed at graduate students, whether the studies are intended for a degree or not, offer the most likely area for increasing efficiencies.

Some programs are relatively small. They may be limited to particular fields of study, specific regions of the world, or to specialized participants. The larger programs share some similarities — a diversity of fields of study and participants from wide geographic regions. All graduate-level academic studies sponsored by the U.S. Government should be closely examined for possible programmatic duplication or overlap. If such exists, the IAWG should look at the reasons why and include these factors in considering any recommendation for action.

Department of Defense programs stand out for their uniqueness. Several are designed as part of professional military training and development. The programs at the U.S. Service Academies (approximately 100 participants annually) are administered by the uniformed services in the Department of Defense and, for the Coast Guard Academy and the Merchant Marine Academy, by the Department of Transportation. The Olmsted Scholar program is a unique public/private partnership that provides members of the U.S. Armed Forces with opportunities for study abroad. In addition, U.S. civilian graduates and undergraduates study abroad under the National Security Education Program (NSEP). NSEP participants agree to work for several years in the civilian branches of the U.S. Government in exchange for their grants. These and other Department of

Defense programs may be specialized enough to stand separately from the other education programs. All should benefit from the IAWG work on common challenges and issues. At a minimum, the NSEP programs—graduate and undergraduate—should be examined to see how they compare with other U.S. Government-sponsored academic exchange programs.

As noted in earlier sections of this report, the IAWG decided that those exchange programs managed by U.S. Government science departments and agencies would not be included in this portion of the report. Most science exchange and training programs are designed for graduate students and post-doctoral researchers.

Graduate-Level Academic Programs

Department of Defense

- National Security Education Program (NSEP)
- Olmsted Scholar Program
- Professional Military Education Program (PME)

Department of State

- Research & Training Program on Eastern Europe & the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union (Title VIII)

Inter-American Foundation

- IAF Fellowship Program

U.S. Department of Education

- Program for North American Mobility in Higher Education
- US/EC Joint Consortia for Cooperation in Higher Education and Vocational Education
- Fulbright-Hays Doctoral Dissertation Research Abroad
- Fulbright-Hays Group Projects Abroad
- Title VI American Overseas Research Centers (AORC)

U.S. Agency for International Development

- USAID sponsors graduate-level academic training in support of improved performance under its six broad development goals.

U.S. Information Agency

- North-South & East-West Centers
- Cyprus American Scholarship Program (CASP)
- Edmund S. Muskie Fellowship Program
- Freedom Support Act Graduate Fellowship Program
- Fulbright Student Program
- Hubert H. Humphrey Fellowship Program

- Israeli-Arab Scholarship Program
- Near & Middle East Research & Training Act Program
- Regional Scholar Exchange Program with the NIS
- Curriculum Development Exchange Program
- Ron Brown Fellowship Program
- Tibet Scholarship Program

International Visitors Programs

Several departments and agencies provided data on activities described as "International Visitors" programs. Closer examination shows that many of these may not be exchanges in the strict sense, but professional consultations or courtesy and protocol visits. These are important and valuable contributions to the work of the particular department or agency, but they should not count as exchange programs.

Those international visitors programs that are valid exchanges should be closely examined to see if efficiencies and savings can be made by eliminating administrative duplications. Some departments and agencies can expand and improve their small, specialized programs by taking advantage of resources created and used by larger programs, such as the National Councils for International Visitors, that have cooperated with USIA's International Visitors program for many years to provide access to resources in cities and regions across the United States.

The listing of programs provided below separates programs that may be consultations or courtesy visits to departments and agencies from those that appear to be true exchange programs.

International Visitors Programs

Short-Term Visitors Programs

Department of Defense
- Army Corps of Engineers
- Joint Chiefs of Staff (State Partnerships Program)

Department of Housing & Urban Development

Department of Transportation
- Turner-Fairbank Highway Research Center (FHA)
- Federal Railroad Administration
- Federal Aviation Administration

Department of Treasury
- Bureau of Engraving & Printing*
- Office of Thrift Supervision

Environmental Protection Agency

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Federal Emergency Management Agency

Federal Trade Commission

Library of Congress

Tennessee Valley Authority

U.S. Information Agency

Protocol Visits/Consultations

Department of Defense
- Joint Chiefs of Staff (Military Contacts Program)

Department of Health & Human Services

Department of Labor
- Bureau of Labor Statistics

Department of Transportation
- National Highway Institute (FHA)

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

National Archives & Records Administration

Social Security Administration
- Office of International Policy

Business Development & Rule of Law

In recent years, the United States has met special regional and worldwide problems with imaginative and even daring responses. Crises and problems are frequently attacked by several departments and agencies with specially designed undertakings. These have included some of the U.S. Government's most successful international

exchanges and training programs. Two areas that have received special attention from many departments and agencies are the need for development of business and entrepreneurial skills in Eastern Europe and the New Independent States of the former Soviet Union, and the increasing threat of international crime, from narcotics trafficking to corruption.

Crisis programs tend to become permanent. Some are modified to meet changing needs. Others continue without change. Interagency coordination provides guidance and direction for some programs, but as programs become routine, coordination often becomes slack. After these programs have been operating for several years, the IAWG might examine them as a group for ways to increase efficiency and coordination, and to see if those overlapping and complementary programs that have developed include some unnecessary duplication.

Business/Entrepreneurial Development Programs in Eastern Europe & the NIS

Department of Commerce
- Special American Business Internship Training Program (SABIT)

Peace Corps
- Promoting Small Business Development

U.S. Agency for International Development
- Economic Growth & Agricultural Development

U.S. Information Agency
- Community Connections
- Speakers & Specialists Program
- International Visitors Programs

Rule of Law & Administration of Justice Programs

Department of Commerce
- Patent & Trademark Office

Department of Defense
- Defense Institute for International Legal Studies (DIILS)
- Training Programs

U.S. Department of Education
- Civics & Government Education

Department of Justice
- Antitrust Training
- Drug Enforcement Administration Training Program

- Immigration & Naturalization Training
- International Cooperation Training
- International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program
- Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance and Training
- Tax Administration Advisory Services

Department of State

- Antiterrorism Assistance Program

Department of Transportation

- U.S. Coast Guard Training Program

Department of Treasury

- Advanced Physical Security Training Program
- Border Training
- Combating Counterfeiting & Economic Fraud
- Customs Service Training & Assistance Program
- Firearms & Explosives Identification
- Forensic Applications & Combating Counterfeiting & Economic Fraud
- International Banking and Money Laundering Training Program
- International Criminal Investigation in an Automated Environment Training Program
- Investigative & Technical Police Training
- K-9 Explosives Detection Program
- Marine Law Enforcement Training Program
- Seaport Security/Antiterrorism Training Program
- Telecommunications Fraud Training Program

Federal Trade Commission

- International Consumer Protection Program
- International Competition Technical Assistance Program

Securities and Exchange Commission

- Foreign Technical Assistance Program

U.S. Agency for International Development

- Democracy & Governance

U.S. Information Agency

- Citizen Exchange Programs
- International Visitors Programs

U.S. Institute of Peace

- Rule of Law Initiative

Issues and Future Work

In the coming year, the IAWG will improve its data management system. Using that system and working closely with participating departments and agencies, the Working Group will increase the quality of the information collected. A new data management system may offer additional insights and directions for overlap and duplication review, but the principal work will follow the issues outlined above.

Graduate student programs in all agencies will be surveyed for overlap and duplication. For most of the smaller specialized programs, the emphasis will be to look for possible administrative efficiencies. In larger programs, the review will also take a closer look for programmatic overlap and duplication.

Activities described as "International Visitor" pgograms will be reviewed to see whether they are professional consultations, protocol or courtesy calls. Those that are proven exchange programs will be examined for possible administrative changes by working with one or a combination of agencies to achieve some savings.

Rule of Law/Administration of Justice programs will be reviewed for administrative efficiencies. The IAWG notes that the General Accounting Office is studying some of these programs. To take advantage of this work and to forestall any unnecessary duplication of its own, the IAWG will not determine how much more these programs should be examined until the GAO report is issued and reviewed.

Those programs directed at business and entrepreneurial development in Eastern Europe will be closely surveyed to determine how they complement each other. The IAWG will look for administrative best practices and possible efficiencies.

More than seventy programs managed by twenty-three departments or agencies receive all or partial funding through interagency transfer. This issue is raised in the chapter on Common Issues and Challenges, where a study of ways to increase efficiencies and to resolve program and policy issues is proposed.

Chapter VII

CLEARINGHOUSE ISSUES

In outlining the responsibilities of the Interagency Working Group on U.S. Government-sponsored International Exchanges and Training, Executive Order 13055 directs the group to establish a clearinghouse for exchanges and training programs. This mandate has, in part, been fulfilled through the establishment of the staff office that supports the Interagency Working Group. This staff office is the physical clearinghouse charged with the collection, analysis and dissemination of information within the exchanges and training community to improve coordination among U.S. Government agencies. The IAWG outlines substantive issues on coordination strategy to be managed by the staff office over the coming year in Chapter VIII.

The majority of the Working Group has indicated that the physical clearinghouse (the staff office) should be complemented by the establishment of an electronic clearinghouse. This section focuses on the establishment of the electronic clearinghouse and reports on what is planned to be made accessible electronically through the Internet in support of coordination efforts.

Audience

The Working Group's goal is to make on-line information available to two distinct groups: first, federal agencies that implement international exchanges and training programs and second, the public, including potential partners in the exchanges community and potential participants who are seeking information about the programs run by the U.S. Government. These two groups have distinct needs and foci. The first group, most of whom are involved in the IAWG, would benefit from a source to provide them with current information on policy and procedural issues, best practices, and other coordination issues—a mechanism to keep coordination efforts dynamic among Working Group members and between Working Group meetings. The second group requires basic information—a catalog of programs to include program descriptions, program background, contact information, and links to agency web pages.

Products

Two web-based products will comprise the electronic clearinghouse to address the need to share information among federal agencies and to make information on U.S. Government programs readily available to the greater exchanges community and the public.

Working Group Home Page

First, a controlled access web page for use by the U.S. Government exchanges community will be created to aid work on common issues and challenges and to give those who work on federal exchanges and training programs information about current developments in the field. This web site will be for the exclusive use of IAWG members and their designated agency colleagues who manage programs. It can provide agencies with an electronic communication channel through listservs, bulletin boards and an electronic newsletter.

Interagency Web Site Content

- Congressional activity of interest to the exchanges community
- Procedural issues of interest (e.g., new visa regulations, related tax policies, immunization recommendations and requirements, interpreter services, insurance news, etc.)
- Planning Documents
- Schedules and agendas for IAWG meetings
- Background information on selected issues to be addressed at upcoming coordination meetings so that meetings can be more productive by focusing on resolving issues rather than framing them (e.g., visas — which agencies use which visas, synopses of major issues, etc.)
- Status reports from major funding agencies on planning and implementing fund transfers
- Updates on new programs and announcements of programs being eliminated
- Listing of RFPs put out by agencies in the past month and selected grantees (to allow U.S. Government agents to know who is doing business with whom and raise flags for contracting and administrative issues)
- Agency contact list
- Links to the open-access public web site and to other agency web sites

---

To get the web site operational in a timely manner, the web site will initially act solely as an information source. Eventually, after it is established, the site may be used as the primary data collection mechanism to ease the burden of annual inventory submissions.

Public Web Site

Second, an open-access web page that provides basic program and application information for all U.S. Government programs will be created. The web site will have several query capabilities so that users can search a program database by geographic area (e.g., What U.S. government programs are run in South Africa?), topic area (e.g., What exchanges and training programs focus on rule of law?), and type of participants (e.g., What U.S. Government programs are available to graduate students?). The public web site primarily will contain information that has a shelf life of up to a year so that the web site is not high maintenance and will not divert substantial staff time from ongoing coordination work.

Public Web Site Content

- Links to agency web sites
- Program descriptions
- Program contact information
- RFP listings (for information purposes only — official notification will continue to be made in the *Federal Register, Commerce Business Daily*, or other publications as otherwise required)
- Partnership opportunities

Next Steps

The IAWG will come to final agreement on the contents of the web sites; the design and implementation of the web sites will follow. Working with agency resources, and if necessary independent contractors, we plan to go on-line with the interagency web site early in FY 1999. The public web site will follow in the course of FY 1999.

Chapter VIII

STRATEGIES & PRIORITIES

The previous chapters have provided an overview of the activities of the Interagency Working Group and the mandates governing its actions since its inception. The Working Group faces a wide variety of tasks involving diverse government agencies and programs. The annual reporting requirement established by Executive Order 13055 has two primary implications: First, the IAWG cannot, and is not, expected to address all pressing issues facing its member organizations within the first year or two of its existence. Priorities can be set annually using a flexible and responsive approach. The IAWG, while addressing the mandates established in the Executive Order, also can respond to the specific concerns of its member organizations, exploring common challenges and providing guidance and information as needed. Second, the annual report can be structured to provide two types of information: findings and accomplishments from the year preceding the report and strategies and priorities for the coming year.

The IAWG's first year could be characterized as laying the foundation for future activities. This chapter summarizes the IAWG's approach and sets priorities for the coming year. The FY 1998 report will outline actions taken by the IAWG in each of the priority areas and establish priorities for the following year.

Interpretation of the Executive Order

The Executive Order's definition of international exchanges and training encompasses a wide variety of activities and was interpreted differently by various agencies. To facilitate the collection of data and target studies of duplication and overlap, the IAWG will interpret the Executive Order's definition in the following way:

"U.S. Government-Sponsored International Exchanges and Training" shall mean the movement of people between countries to promote the sharing of ideas, to develop skills, and to foster mutual understanding and cooperation, financed completely or in part, directly or indirectly, with U.S. Government funds.

Included

- programs in which exchanges or training, as defined above, are a principal purpose
- training of/by U.S. Government staff or contractors of/by *non*-U.S. Government staff or contractors
- activities that take place outside the auspices of a "dedicated" international exchange or training program
- activities that receive no U.S. Government financial support but for which U.S. Government staff, facilities or other resources are in any way used

Not Included

- military exercises and other military readiness programs
- consultations
- programs conducted by international or multilateral agencies or NGOs that include direct and indirect U.S. financial support
- distance education, teleconferences and other forms of electronic training
- training of/by U.S. Government staff or contractors of/by U.S. Government staff or contractors
- routine international staff travel undertaken not specifically for training

Data Collection

The data collection and management system that was used to compile the FY 1997 inventory of programs, consisting of a questionnaire for participating agencies and a database, is the same system that has been used for the past several years. A new data management system will be created to better manage and structure the data submitted by the questionnaire. The data questionnaire will be redesigned to reflect standardized information requests and will include common categories of participants and fields of activities. Revision of both the data management system and the questionnaire will result in a more efficient data collection process. The IAWG will use the new questionnaire for the FY 1998 inventory of programs and hopes to have at least the first phase of a new data management system in place by the end of calendar year 1998.

Common Issues & Challenges

Through its review of common issues and challenges facing U.S. Government agencies, the IAWG has identified several priority areas in which it can facilitate information sharing, identify best practices, and develop recommendations for more efficient operations. Because the State Department has already instituted a mechanism for policy/program coordination with its Mission Performance Plan (MPP) process, the IAWG will focus its energies on the administrative aspects of international exchanges and training programs.

Based on the findings and priority issues noted in Chapter IV, the IAWG will immediately begin researching the following topics with the intent to convene interagency roundtables or to issue reports that will share findings, clarify policies or identify and recommend best practices:

- Budget Transfers — Agencies providing and receiving transfers will be called upon to offer suggestions for improving the transfer process.
- Insurance — Information gathered in 1994/95 will be updated and best practices identified with the goal of decreasing the costs of participant insurance programs across the government.
- Data management — Various data management systems will be reviewed and best practices identified.
- Visa Usage — An official interpretation on the legal requirements and policy implications of J visa usage will be obtained. Visa usage will be reviewed, and the IAWG will issue guidance regarding appropriate visa usage.

Partnerships

Decreases in federal funding for international exchanges and training programs necessitate stronger partnerships between the public and private sectors. The Working Group will study the range of partnerships and leveraging methods represented by programs in the inventory to find best practices which can benefit all agencies involved in international training activities. Creative partnerships provide expanded options, increased audiences and enhanced results of international exchanges and training programs. A well-articulated platform on the domestic benefits of international activities should help agencies attract additional partners for their efforts.

The Working Group will engage those agencies which have most fully met the challenge of increasing partnerships and leveraging private sector monies as it develops a strategy which can help expand such achievements on a government-wide scale.

Clearinghouse

The IAWG will develop a Clearinghouse to provide an interactive tool through which many of the activities of the IAWG can be accomplished. It will include both

public and "interagency" web sites that will promote coordination, information sharing, and outreach. Easily accessible web sites also will reduce the amount of time and paperwork that are required to effectively coordinate research and information sharing among agencies. The development of these sites and the eventual integration of a data collection mechanism with the interagency sites are priorities for the upcoming year. Additionally, the IAWG will seek feedback on information services that can be provided through the Clearinghouse to member organizations. Regional- or field-specific inventories of programs, contact lists, partnership materials, best practices reports can all be made available electronically through this mechanism.

Duplication & Overlap

Over the course of the next year, the IAWG will look for areas of duplication and overlap in three different ways. First, the IAWG will conduct a detailed study of two types of programs — academic exchange programs for graduate students and business/entrepreneurial training programs in Central and Eastern Europe and the New Independent States. This study will identify possible areas of overlap and will differentiate between duplicative and complementary programming.

Second, the IAWG will look for administrative overlap in two types of programs — international visitors programs (or programs identified as such by agencies and the IAWG) and anti-narcotics, rule of law, and administration of justice programs. From information already gathered, it appears that these programs have been designed and positioned to take advantage of various agencies' areas of expertise. However, the IAWG will look at administrative best practices and potential cost-savings that can be achieved through improved coordination.

Finally, the IAWG will examine the coordination and management of international exchange programs at the mission level. The IAWG will conduct two country-specific studies that will examine international exchanges and training programs administered across the government.

Improved data collection may provide the IAWG with other avenues for examination of duplication and overlap. These will be assessed and pursued on a case-by-case basis.

Performance Standards

Executive Order 13055 requires that within its first two years of existence, the IAWG must "develop recommendations on performance measures for all United States Government-sponsored international exchange and training programs, and issue a report thereon."

This report has noted the diversity of mandates, goals, methodologies and target audiences that exist within the federal government's exchanges and training programs. One set of unified performance standards could not adequately address the depth and breadth of these programs. Performance standards are tied closely to agency- and program-specific goals and objectives and can not

be generically applied across the federal government. Individual agencies are currently developing program-specific performance measures and/or testing processes for measuring results.

In an effort to meet the requirement of the Executive Order, but taking into consideration the realities of exchanges and training programs, the IAWG will assess steps taken and performance standards developed by various agencies to comply with the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) and will identify approaches that could prove useful to agencies administering international exchanges and training programs. Special care will be taken to share information on standards, indicators and approaches among complementary programs.

APPENDICES

Appendix A

Executive Order 13055

Federal Register
Vol. 62, No. 139
July 21, 1997

Presidential Documents

Title 3—
The President

Executive Order 13055 of July 15, 1997

Coordination of United States Government International Exchanges and Training Programs

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, and in order to improve the coordination of United States Government International Exchanges and Training Programs, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. There is hereby established within the United States Information Agency a senior-level Interagency Working Group on United States Government-Sponsored International Exchanges and Training ("the Working Group"). The purpose of the Working Group is to recommend to the President measures for improving the coordination, efficiency, and effectiveness of United States Government-sponsored international exchanges and training. The Working Group shall establish a clearinghouse to improve data collection and analysis of international exchanges and training.

Sec. 2. The term "Government-sponsored international exchanges and training" shall mean the movement of people between countries to promote the sharing of ideas, to develop skills, and to foster mutual understanding and cooperation, financed wholly or in part, directly or indirectly, with United States Government funds.

Sec. 3. The Working Group shall consist of the Associate Director for Educational and Cultural Affairs of the United States Information Agency, who shall act as Chair, and a comparable senior representative appointed by the respective Secretary of each of the Departments of State, Defense, Education, and the Attorney General, by the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, and by heads of other interested executive departments and agencies. In addition, representatives of the National Security Council and

the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall participate in the Working Group at their discretion. The Working Group shall be supported by an interagency staff office established in the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs of the United States Information Agency.

Sec. 4. The Working Group shall have the following responsibilities:

(a) Collect, analyze, and report data provided by all United States Government departments and agencies conducting international exchanges and training programs;

(b) Promote greater understanding of and cooperation on, among concerned United States Government departments and agencies, common issues and challenges faced in conducting international exchanges and training programs, including through the establishment of a clearinghouse for information on international exchange and training activities in the governmental and nongovernmental sectors;

(c) In order to achieve the most efficient and cost-effective use of Federal resources, identify administrative and programmatic duplication and overlap of activities by the various United States Government agencies involved in Government-sponsored international exchange and training programs, and report thereon;

(d) No later than 1 year from the date of this order, develop initially and thereafter assess annually a coordinated strategy for all United States Government-sponsored international exchange and training programs, and issue a report on such strategy;

(e) No later than 2 years from the date of this order, develop recommendations on performance measures for all United States Government-sponsored international exchange and training programs, and issue a report thereon; and

(f) Develop strategies for expanding public and private partnerships in, and leveraging private sector support for, United States Government-sponsored international exchange and training activities.

Sec. 5. All reports prepared by the Working Group pursuant to section 4 shall be made to the President, through the Director of the United States Information Agency.

Sec. 6. The Working Group shall meet on at least a quarterly basis.

Sec. 7. Any expenses incurred by a member of the Working Group in connection with such member's service on the Working Group shall be borne by the member's respective department or agency.

Sec. 8. If any member of the Working Group disagrees with respect to any matter in any report prepared pursuant to section 4, such member may prepare a statement setting forth the reasons for such disagreement and such statement shall be appended to, and considered a part of, the report.

Sec. 9. Nothing in this Executive order is intended to alter the authorities and responsibilities of the head of any department or agency.

William J. Clinton

THE WHITE HOUSE,

July 15, 1997

Appendix B

Letters Concerning Coverage of the Executive Order

UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

1550 M Street NW
Suite 700
Washington, DC
20005-1708

TEL 202 457-1700
TDD 202 457-1719
FAX 202 429-6063
WEB www.usip.org

April 30, 1998

Ms. Laura Shane
USIA E/C Room 320
301 4th Street SW
Washington, DC 20547

Dear Ms. Shane:

As you know, the United States Institute of Peace has been reviewing the request that it received from the United States Information Agency pursuant to Section 229 of the Mutual Education and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961, 22 USC 2460, as amended, and Presidential Executive Order 13055 of July 15, 1997. In the request USIA seeks information about international exchange and training activities conducted by the "United States government, its departments and agencies" to ensure that such activities are consistent with United States foreign policy and avoid duplication of effort (22 USC 2460(f)).

As an independent, federal organization created by Congress with programs funded through Congressional appropriations, the Institute's policy is to cooperate to the extent possible with governmental requests for information. In accordance with this policy, the Institute is pleased to supply the attached information about several of its programs. In doing so, however, the Institute emphasizes that its legal counsel does not consider the Institute to be an agency, establishment or instrumentality falling within the requirement to furnish the reports sought by USIA.

Background Regarding the Institute's Status

The Institute was established under the United States Institute of Peace Act, Title XVII of Public Law No. 98-535 (Oct. 19, 1984) (the "Act") as an "independent non-profit corporation and a corporation described in §170(a)(2)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code." (See the Act, Section 1704(b)). Our legal counsel has indicated that nothing in our charter or operations suggests that the Institute is a department or agency within the meaning of 22

USC 2460. To the contrary, Congress has signaled the non-executive branch agency status of the Institute in many ways, including the following:

- Congress gave the Institute rights and powers of self-direction inconsistent with agency status. The Institute may exercise the powers of a non-profit corporation in the District of Columbia. Section 1705(a). The Institute may fix the duties of its officers, employees and agents and establish other committees as needed for its administration and operation. Section 1705(g).

- Congress also gave the Institute broad authority to undertake its work. Section 1705(m) provides that the Institute may do any lawful acts and things necessary or desirable to carry out the objectives and purposes of the Act.

- The Institute's status as an organization distinct from executive branch agencies appears as well in the governance of the Institute. The Institute is governed by a board of directors that has authority to exercise the powers of the Institute and set policies for its administration. Section 1706(a). Although the directors are presidential appointees, they do not serve at the pleasure of the President, but instead serve fixed terms. Section 1706(e). Unlike presidential appointees at executive branch agencies, members of the Board who are not representatives of an executive agency may be removed by the President only in procedures involving participation by the other members of the board or members of Congress. Employees, too, are distinguished from employees of executive branch agencies. Section 1707(f)(1) provides that officers and employees of the Institute are not to be considered as government officers and employees except for certain limited purposes.

- Recognizing the independence of the Institute and acknowledging its ability to make its own budget request to Congress, Congress specifically provided at Section 1709(a) that nothing in the Act limits the authority of the Office of Management and Budget to review and submit comments on the Institute's budget requests. No such provision would be needed in the case of an executive agency.

- Finally, Congress recognized the independence of the Institute at Section 1711 by providing that upon dissolution or liquidation, the

Institute's income and assets would revert to the United States Treasury. If the Institute were an executive branch agency, such reversion language would be superfluous.

Information Submitted With This Letter

In this context, the Institute is glad to furnish the enclosed information about its fellowship; training; research and studies; religion, ethics, and human rights; and rule of law activities.

Please understand that we have found it difficult to fit information about our programs into the precise format that USIA is using. We do not, for example, have an acceptable means of accounting to permit sub-allocations of total program funding and personnel to international exchanges as USIA defines them. Regarding (i) the funding indicated in Table 1, (ii) the FTEs set out following Table 3, and (iii) the program descriptions called for on p. 14: we have described and reported on the whole program being addressed (e.g., the research and studies program) and have not tried to limit ourselves to the portion of a program that is dedicated to international exchange elements. In our view this was the only way to be consistent across different programs.

* * *

We hope that this information serves your purposes. If you have any questions, please contact me or Kerry O'Donnell.

Sincerely,

Charles E. Nelson
Vice President

Enclosures

P7:47

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
Washington, D.C. 20560
USA

April 30, 1996

R. Wallace Stuart
Acting General Counsel
United States Information Agency
Washington, D. C. 20547

Dear Mr. Stuart:

Thank you for forwarding to me the copy of the 1994 amendment (section 229 of Public Law 103-236, approved April 30, 1994) to section 112 of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. § 2460) and of Executive Order 12048 of March 27, 1978, delegating the President's reporting functions under the Act to the Director of the U.S. Information Agency (International Communication Agency). I believe that an analysis of those provisions in the light of the unique status of the Smithsonian in the federal structure lends further support to the Institution's position that its international programs should not be included in the Fiscal Year 1995 Executive Branch report to Congress on international educational, cultural, scientific, and professional exchange and training activities of the U.S. Government.

The Smithsonian Institution was established by Act of Congress approved August 10, 1846, 9 Stat. 102, 20 U.S.C. §§ 41-70. The sole purpose of the U.S. Congress in establishing the Smithsonian Institution was to fulfill the trust responsibility of the United States in accepting the 1829 bequest of James Smithson, "to found, at Washington, under the name of the 'Smithsonian Institution,' an establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." The U.S. Congress, on behalf of the United States, had accepted the bequest of James Smithson by the Act of July 1, 1836, and, in conformance with trust principles long imbedded in the law, pledged the faith of the United States to the application of the legacy, and other funds received for or on account of, the said legacy, for the purpose of the trust. See 5 Stat 64.

The August 10, 1846, Act provided for the administration of the Smithsonian Institution apart from the regular functions of government, vesting the Institution's governance in an independent Board of Regents comprised of "the Vice President, the Chief Justice of the United States, three Members of the Senate, three Members of the House of Representatives, and nine [originally six] other persons, other than Members of Congress, two of whom shall be resident in the city of Washington, and seven of whom shall be inhabitants of some State, but no two of them of the same State." 20 U.S.C. § 42. The Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution is appointed by the Board of Regents. 20 U.S.C. § 44. Please note that the President of the United States does not make any appointments to the Board of Regents, thus supporting the Smithsonian's position that it is not an Executive Branch agency.

The funds originating from the Smithson bequest (as supplemented by subsequent deposits up to $1,000,000 by the Smithsonian Regents of "other funds received for, or on account of the said legacy") were lent to the United

P7:

States Treasury, with the interest therefrom being appropriated for "the perpetual maintenance and support of the Smithsonian Institution;...," 20 U.S.C. § 54. The "trust funds" of the Smithsonian Institution today are derived not only from the original bequest of James Smithson, but from the many munificent gifts and bequests to the Institution over the years, as well as from funds generated by the Institution's public programs. Those funds are not deposited into the Miscellaneous Receipts of the United States (57 Comp. Gen. 506), but, instead, pursuant to the authority of the 1846 Act, as amended (See e.g., 20 U.S.C. §§ 53, 54, 55, 56, and 57) comprise the "trust funds" by which many of the Smithsonian's programs "for the increase and diffusion of knowledge" are supported.

Over the years Congress has provided continuous oversight and nurturing of the Smithsonian Institution, through additional statutory authorization for specific purposes (e.g., the Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden, 20 U.S.C. §§ 76aa-76ee, and the National Air and Space Museum, 20 U.S.C. §§ 77-77d) and to aid the Institution in its administration (e.g., policing authority for the protection of Smithsonian buildings and grounds, 40 U.S.C. 193n-x), as well as, beginning in 1857, through annual appropriations for the general administration of the Institution and for specific programs. All of these matters are testimony to the fact that Congress undertook a solemn duty in accepting the Smithson bequest and is continuing to carry out its pledge to the faithful execution of the trust. It should be noted, however, that the specific purposes enumerated for individual Smithsonian museums are understood to be demonstrative, rather than restrictive, since they cannot diminish the basic trust responsibility of the Smithsonian "for the increase and diffusion of knowledge." As concluded by the Comptroller General of the United States in 1961:

> From time to time the functions of the Smithsonian have been increased by laws placing under its control additional establishments or authorizing it to extend its activities into additional fields, but its organization and powers with respect to the subject matter of its creation have remained substantially unchanged. [Emphasis added.]

B-145878, September 1, 1961.

As a trust instrumentality of the United States, the Smithsonian Institution has, on numerous occasions, cooperated with the United States Information Agency, as well as other departments and entities of the United States Government, in programs and activities of common interests and goals, and has from time to time been included in Congressionally mandated federal programs and objectives. Nevertheless, as stated in my March 26, 1996, letter to Mr. Gerald A. Buhi, and as shown above, the Smithsonian Institution is not an Executive Branch agency.

Moreover, section 112(f) of the Mutual Education and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961, as amended (22 U.S.C. § 2460(f)), provides:

> (f)(1) The President shall ensure that all exchange programs conducted by the United States Government, its departments and agencies, directly or through agreements with other parties, are reported at a time and in a format prescribed by the Director. The President shall ensure that such exchanges are consistent with United States foreign policy and avoid duplication of effort.
>
> (2) Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this subsection, and annually thereafter, the President shall submit to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Chairman of

> the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a report pursuant to paragraph (1). Such report shall include information for each exchange program supported by the United States on the objectives of such exchange, the number of exchange participants supported, the types of exchange activities conducted, the total amount of Federal expenditures for such exchanges, and the extent to which such exchanges are duplicative. [Emphasis supplied.]

22 U.S.C. § 2460(f).

The clear purpose of these coordination and reporting functions, which have been delegated to the U.S. Information Agency, is to avoid duplication of "Federal expenditures" for exchange programs. As stated in the Smithsonian submission for the Fiscal Year 1992 report, the Institution's Fellowship Program and the Short-Term Visitor Program are supported entirely from the Institution's trust funds. Accordingly, the inclusion of the programs in the U.S. Information Agency report would be misleading not only as to the source of funds used for the programs, but also as to the total amount of "Federal expenditures" for the programs of the United States Government. Additionally, of course, the Smithsonian's international exchange programs are planned and implemented independent of the coordinating authority of the U.S. Information Agency.

Further, while the Institution does make a limited number of appointments of foreign nationals using federal funding through the Smithsonian Office of Fellowships and Grants, these appointments are not within the context of a specific and identifiable exchange and training program. Rather, they involve a number of disparate individuals working with Smithsonian colleagues on federally funded projects. These appointments would not appear to fall within the context of an "exchange program" as contemplated by the Act.

I would be pleased to discuss this matter with you, if further information is required.

Sincerely yours,

John E. Huerta
General Counsel

Appendix C

Mandates

AUTHORIZATIONS UNDER WHICH AGENCIES OPERATE INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES AND TRAINING PROGRAMS

The information included in this appendix was collated from various sources and is not meant to be complete.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The **Department of Agriculture (USDA)** is authorized under specific legislation to perform multiple duties involving the production and marketing of U.S.-produced food. The Agriculture and Food Act of 1981, Section 1436, is the general source of authority for USDA's international exchanges and training programs: **Scientific Cooperation Program, Cochran Middle Income Fellowship Program.** Collaterally USDA facilitates the **UNFAO Fellowship Training Program** in the United States. The 1996 Farm Bill, Section 1543, is the specific authorization for the Cochran Middle Income Fellowship Program.

The **USDA Scientific Cooperation Program** provides financial support for international cooperation in research efforts that benefit U.S. agriculture and forestry. The program funds scientific exchanges and longer term collaborative research between U.S. and foreign scientists. Scientists submitting proposals must be affiliated with a U.S. university, federal or state agency, or a private non-profit organization.

The **Cochran Fellowship Program** assists eligible countries to develop agricultural systems necessary to meet food needs of their domestic populations and strengthens and enhances trade linkages between foreign countries and agricultural interests in the United States. The program provides short-term training in the U.S. for agriculturalists from 47 eligible countries. Training programs are developed for mid- to senior-level agricultural specialists and administrators from public and private sectors concerned with agricultural trade, management, marketing.

policy and technology transfer. The program works closely with USDA agencies, U.S. agricultural trade and market development associations, universities, and agribusinesses to implement training.

The **Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)** finances academic and technical training programs in the United States. The USDA facilitates these trainees as well as mid-level and senior foreign government officials in their arrangements with U.S. agricultural universities, agribusinesses and other private sector entities. The FAO trainees study a wide range of agricultural subjects, including crop production, forestry and natural resources, biotechnology, animal health, water management, aquaculture, nutrition, food safety, agricultural policy, management and agribusiness development. Visiting officials are informed of the latest developments in agriculture, brought together for discussions with their U.S. counterparts, visit laboratories, and attend scientific meetings and seminars.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Services' National Climatic Data Center: Activities are being carried out under the U.S.-Russia Bilateral Agreement on Cooperation in the Field of Protection of the Environment and Natural Resources; Working Group VIII: The Influence of Environmental Changes on Climate; Project 14: Data Exchange Management.

U.S.-China Marine and Fisheries Science and Technology Protocol: Bilateral Protocol developed in 1979 between NOAA and Chinese State Oceanic Administration.

U.S.-Japan Cooperative Program in Natural Resources (UJNR): Bilateral Committee on Trade and Economic Affairs signed the U.S.-Japan Cooperative Program in Natural Resources in 1964. Has evolved over past 33 years and is now comprised of 18 panels.

National Weather Service: International activities conducted as part of implementation of the World Meteorological Organization's Voluntary Cooperation Program, funded by the Department of State.

Technology Administration

U.S.-Japan Manufacturing Technology Fellowship Program: Launched in 1993, based upon May 1992 agreement between the U.S. Vice President and the Japanese Minister of International Trade and Industry.

73

International Trade Administration

The **Special American Business Internship Training Program (SABIT):** Funded by the Freedom Support Act.

The **American Management and Business Internship Training Program (AMBIT):** Initiative announced by the White House on November 4, 1994, as part of a series of initiatives to support peace in Northern Ireland.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

The **Department of Defense (DOD)** has a complex network of international exchanges and training programs. Most have received their authorization from the 1997 Defense Authorization Act with the exception of the programs implemented by the Defense Security Assistance Agency which fall under the Foreign Assistance Act or the Arms Export Control Act. Some operate under Directives from the Secretary of Defense. Other specific legislation include the National Security Education Act of 1991, the Water Resources Development Act, and the Energy and the Water Development Act.

Mutual comprehension of language, materiel, and tactics is essential to joint operations. This requirement underpins the wide-ranging personnel exchange programs of all four Services. Under bilateral agreements between government and defense establishments, military personnel from the United States occupy positions in foreign military commands and foreign military personnel occupy positions in U.S. military commands. These exchanges vary in length but are usually for one year. In lesser numbers civilian staffers, e.g., scientists and intelligence analysts, enjoy similar exchange arrangements.

The DOD is charged with administering the **National Security Education Program (NSEP).** The NSEP subsidizes undergraduate and graduate fellows to become more familiar with the language and culture of less commonly studied countries and languages critical to U.S. national security.

By far the broadest international exchange and training program (**IMET**) is the Security Assistance Training Program managed by the Defense Security Assistance Agency (DSAA) under the State Department's 150 Account. The primary programs consist of **International Military Education Training (IMET) Program** and the **Foreign Military Sales (FMS) Training Program.** The IMET Program is an instrument of U.S. national security and foreign policy—a key component of U.S. security assistance that provides training on a grant basis to students from allied and friendly nations. It is also an investment in ideas and people which has an overall positive impact on the numerous individuals trained globally under the program. For a relatively modest investment, it presents democratic alternatives to key foreign military and civilian leaders, including foreign governmental personnel outside of the ministry of defense and legislators and individuals who are not members of the government, if the military training would: (1) contribute to responsible defense resource management; (2) foster greater respect for and understanding of the principle of civilian control of the military; (3) contribute to cooperation

between military and law enforcement personnel with respect to counternarcotics law enforcement efforts; or (4) improve military justice systems and procedures in accordance with internationally recognized human rights.

The FMS Training Program is a non-appropriated program through which eligible foreign governments and international organizations purchase training from the U.S. Government. The purchasing government pays all costs associated with the sale under a signed government-to-government agreement. Related training is paid for using either a country's national funds or foreign military financing, if eligible.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

International Education and Graduate Programs Service (IEGPS): Doctoral Dissertation Research Abroad (DDRA), Faculty Research Abroad (FRA), Group Projects Abroad (GPA), Seminars Abroad (SA)

Authorizing Legislation, Executive Order, Program Regulations—Fulbright-Hays Training Programs: Section 102(b)(6) of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961; Executive Order 11034, June 26, 1962; 34 CFR Parts 662, 663, and 664.

American Overseas Research Centers (AORC)

Authorizing Legislation—Title VI Programs: Title VI of the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended.

Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education

U.S.C. Title 20—Education, Section 1135.

Office of Educational Research and Improvement (OERI)

Goals 2000 Educate America Act, Title VI, section 601.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

The **Department of Energy (DOE)** was created through the Department of Energy Organization Act of 1977, on October 1, 1977, and its mandate is 42 U.S.C. Section 7101. DOE's mission is to: foster a secure and reliable energy system that is environmentally and economically sustainable; (2) be a responsible steward of the Nation's nuclear weapons; (3) effectively and efficiently clean up and manage its production facilities; and (4) support continued U.S. leadership in science and technology.

The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

The **Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC)** is an independent regulatory commission within the Department of Energy (DOE). Its function is to oversee America's electric utilities, natural gas industry, hydroelectric projects, and oil pipeline transportation system.

FERC was created through the Department of Energy Organization Act on October 1, 1977. At that time the Federal Power Commission (FPC), FERC's predecessor since 1920, was abolished and FERC inherited most of its regulatory mission.

The Commission's primary legal authority come from the Federal Power Act of 1935 (FPA), the Natural Gas Act of 1978 (NGA), the Interstate Commerce Act of 1976 (ICA), the Natural Gas Policy Act of 1978 (NGPA), the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 (PURPA), and the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (EP Act).

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Although all of the components of the **Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)** are engaged in international activities, only the **Public Health Service (PHS)** sponsors formal exchange programs. The Public Health Service includes the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC); the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA); the National Institutes of Health (NIH); and the Food and Drug Administration (FDA). Authority for PHS international exchange activities is provided for in sections 301 and 307 of the Public Health Service Act, as amended. PHS and the other component agencies meet with and arrange programs for a large number of foreign visitors each year. No funds are appropriated for this activity. HHS is a domestic agency and its international activities are a reflection and an outgrowth of its domestic responsibilities.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Department of Housing and Urban Development Act (42 U.S.C. 3532-3537).

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR

The **Department of Interior (DOI)** was established by an Act of Congress in 1849. Many of its integral elements, e.g., U.S. Geological Survey, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, engage in international activities. As part of its oversight duties, it provides the Department of State funds for training of Micronesian government officials.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The **Department of Justice (DOJ)** does not have an independent legislative mandate to conduct international training activities. As a consequence, it engages in training and institutional development activities pursuant to various provisions of the Foreign Assistance Act. For example, section 2346c(b)(3) authorizes U.S. Government agencies with the explicit exception of the Defense Department to conduct in Latin America and the Caribbean:

- programs to enhance investigative capacities, conducted under judicial or prosecutorial control;
- programs to assist in developing academic instruction and curricula for training law enforcement personnel; and
- programs to improve the administrative management capabilities of law enforcement agencies especially their capabilities relating to career development, personnel evaluation and internal disciplinary procedures.

Using the authority contained in section 2346c(b)(3), the Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) fund training programs conducted by Department of Justice components, including the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the Drug Enforcement Administration, and the International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program and the Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance and Training Program.

The State Department and its regional or functional bureaus fund other training by DOJ's components as well. Such training is conducted, for example, pursuant to the authority of the Support for Eastern European Democracy Act, the Freedom Support Act, and section 2291 of Title 22, U.S. Code, relating to "International Narcotics Control."

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Activities are authorized through various mechanisms including, but not limited to, the Support for Eastern European Democracy Act (SEED); participating agency agreements with other agencies (at the request of U.S. missions abroad—based on DOL's expertise and the missions' priorities.); and the North American Agreement for Labor Cooperation (a parallel agreement to NAFTA).

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The **Department of State** has little direct involvement in international exchanges or training. The nearly $30 million appropriated to State for drug interdiction training is passed on to other agencies for the actual programming.

Congress, in 1983 and modified in subsequent legislation, created a special program for the **Study of Eastern Europe and the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union.** State's Bureau of Intelligence and Research administers this project, awarding grants to universities and non-profit organizations to support advanced research data collection methods and findings. It also coordinates contact between and among U.S. Government elements and private organizations regarding use of the information.

Under the Antiterrorism Act (as amended) and the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, State's Bureau of Diplomatic Security manages a worldwide training program.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Highway Administration

The Federal Highway Administration's Office of International Programs works to improve the technological and institutional base of highway transportation system performance and program delivery in the United States and abroad. Section 325 of Title 23 U.S.C. enacted in 1991 gives the Federal Highway Administration the authority to "...engage in activities to inform the domestic highway community of technological and program innovations abroad that could significantly improve highway transport in the United States, to promote U.S. highway transportation expertise internationally, and to increase transfers of U.S. highway transportation technology to foreign countries..."

Federal Aviation Administration

Authority for training foreign aviation officials comes from section 4 of the International Facilities Act which authorizes the Secretary of Transportation to "train foreign nationals directly or in conjunction with any other U.S. Government agency, or through any U.S. public or private agency (including State or municipal educational institutions), or through any international organization, in aeronautical and related subjects essential to the orderly and safe operation of civil aircraft."

Federal Railroad Administration

The Federal Railroad Administration promotes safe, environmentally sound, successful railroad transportation to meet current and future needs of all customers. It encourages policies and investment in infrastructure and technology to enable rail to realize its full potential.

Maritime Administration

The overall mission of the Maritime Administration is to promote the development and maintenance of an adequate, well-balanced, United States merchant

marine, sufficient to carry the nation's domestic waterborne commerce and a substantial portion of its waterborne foreign commerce, and capable of serving as a naval and military auxiliary in time of war or national emergency.

United States Coast Guard

The U.S. Coast Guard provides assistance to citizens of other countries under the authority of 14 U.S.C. 141, and 31 U.S.C. 1535 which authorizes reimbursable assistance to other agencies.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

The **Department of the Treasury (DOT)** was created by Act of Congress in September, 1789, and operates its constituent parts under a collection of subsequent Acts, authorizations, and Orders. The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms was established under DOT Order No. 221 in 1972. The Customs Service was created even before the DOT (by Act in July, 1789). The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center was established by DOT Order No. 217 in 1970. Congress set up the Internal Revenue Service and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing by Acts in 1862. The Office of the Comptroller of the Currency was set up by an 1863 Act; the Office of Thrift Supervision by a 1989 Act. The U.S. Secret Service was established to carry out certain duties set out in Titles 3 and 18 of the United States Code.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

The **Environmental Protection Agency** was established as an independent agency pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1970 (5 U.S.C.app.).

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

The **Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation** was established under the Banking Act of 1933. Its mission is to maintain stability and public confidence in the U.S. banking system. This is achieved by promoting the safety and soundness of insured depository institutions and by addressing risks to the deposit insurance funds. To do this it provides training—on a cost-reimbursable basis—to foreign bankers, both as invitees to courses in the United States and in seminars sited overseas. In the latter, the International Branch works with bank supervisors of foreign governments and regional groups on technical assistance projects.

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

The **Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)** operates under Public Law 93-288: The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (as amended), and other authorities, but it was originally established by Executive Order 12127 of March 31, 1979, consolidating U.S. emergency-related programs.

FEMA engages in international cooperative activities to assist other countries to prepare for and respond to natural and man-made technological disasters in order to reduce the loss of life and property. Building adequate local emergency management capabilities helps to stabilize governments in the event of a disaster. It also presents a constructive means of engaging evolving governments and societies, and fosters global understanding and working relationships among professional emergency responders. International cooperation is authorized through: specific MOUs and agreements; specific State Department mandates; Foreign Assistance Act, Section 2292; Stafford Act, Sections 612 and 621; the Defense Production Act, Sections 101 and 708; and Executive Order 12656, Section 1701.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

The **Federal Trade Commission's** authorized mandate from Congress is to maintain competition. It operates under the Federal Trade Commission Act (as amended) and additional statutes such as the Consumer Credit Protection Act, the Federal Trade Commission Improvements Act, the Telemarketing and Consumer Fraud and Abuse Prevention Act, the Freedom Support Act, the Foreign Assistance Act, and Title II of P.L. 103-306 "Assistance for the New Independent States of the Former Soviet Union."

Its primary focus is domestic, but in the last decade it has been drawn into international operations to support other U.S. programs. With transferred funds from USAID, the Federal Trade Commission and the Department of Justice have operated training programs in Eastern and Central Europe and Central and South America for consumer protection and competition sustaining government office staffs.

FTC and DOJ engage in frequent exchanges with foreign enforcement counterparts under the auspices of the OECD, NAFTA, APEC, and through bilateral cooperation agreements. And under authorization of the International Antitrust Enforcement Assistance Act of 1994, FTC and Justice are involved in negotiations for international agreements for mutual support of anti-trust investigation. One such agreement has been reached with Australia.

INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION

The **Inter-American Foundation** was created by Congress in 1969 to support the self-help efforts of people in Latin America and the Caribbean.

JAPAN-U.S. FRIENDSHIP COMMISSION

The **Japan-United States Friendship Commission** was established as an independent agency by the U.S. Congress in 1975 (P.L. 94-118). The Commission administers a U.S. Government trust fund that originated in connection with the return to the Japanese government of certain U.S. facilities in Okinawa and for postwar American assistance to Japan. Income from the fund is available for the promotion of scholarly, cultural and public affairs activities between the two countries.

The original Congressional initiative for the Commission came from Congressman Marvin L. Esch of Michigan and Senator Jacob K. Javits of New York, who introduced bills to that effect simultaneously in the House and the Senate on August 2, 1972. The Senate bill was supported by a bipartisan group of ten co-sponsors, a list that eventually grew to thirty. The House bill had nine co-sponsors.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

2 Stat. 56; 2 U.S.C. 131-168d. Library of Congress Trust Board Fund administers private donations.

MARINE MAMMAL COMMISSION

Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972.

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

NASA's international personnel exchange programs are carried out under the authority granted by the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958, as amended, (42 U.S.C. 2451 et. Seq., Sections 102, 203, and 204), specifically that authority provided to NASA to enter into international agreements which complement and enhance U.S. space policy objectives, and under the authority of 22 U.S.C., Section 2452, delegated to NASA by USIA (22 CFR, Section 514).

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION

NARA is the successor agency to the National Archives Establishment, created in 1934 and subsequently placed into the General Services Administration in 1949. NARA was established as an independent agency by Act on October 19, 1984.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY

Created by the National Endowment for Democracy Act, Public Law 98-164 Title V, November 22, 1983. In addition to promoting U.S. non-governmental participation in democratic institution building abroad, the Endowment's purposes, as set forth in the National Endowment for Democracy Act passed by Congress in 1983, include: strengthening democratic electoral processes in cooperation with indigenous democratic forces; fostering cooperation with those abroad dedicated to the cultural values, institutions and organizations of democratic pluralism; and encouraging the establishment and growth of democratic development in a manner consistent both with the broad concerns of U.S. national interests and with specific requirements of democratic groups in other countries.

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

Created by the NFAH Act of 1965, the **National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities** consists of the National Endowment for the Arts, the National Endowment for the Humanities, the Federal Council on the Arts and the Humanities, and the Institute of Museum and Library Services.

National Endowment for the Arts

The Arts Endowment serves as a catalyst to increase opportunities for artists and resources for arts organizations.

National Endowment for the Humanities

The Humanities Endowment makes grants to individuals, groups, or institutions to increase understanding and appreciation of the humanities.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

The **National Science Foundation (NSF)** is an independent federal agency created by the National Science Foundation Act of 1950, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1861-75). Its aim is to promote and advance scientific progress in the United States. NSF carries out this mission through funding research and education in science and engineering in over 2,000 colleges, universities and other research and/or educational institutes in all parts of the United States. The term "science" includes the social and behavioral sciences but excludes medicine. NSF accounts for about 20 percent of federal support to academic institutions for basic research.

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

The **Nuclear Regulatory Commission** is an independent agency established by the U.S. Congress under the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-438) to ensure adequate protection of the public health and safety, the common defense and security, and the environment in the use of nuclear materials in the United States.

OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

5 U.S.C. 41 (training law) allows the **Office of Personnel Management** to train federal employees; the Civil Service Reform Act and 5 U.S.C. 3396(d)(2) B) allow for the training of career SES appointees; the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 allows agencies to admit employees of international organizations to Human Resources Development (HRD) programs and furnish training services to friendly countries and to certain quasi-public organizations on a reimbursable basis—with USIA authorization.

PEACE CORPS

The mission of the **Peace Corps** is to promote world peace and friendship by providing qualified volunteers to interested countries in need of trained manpower, by fostering a better understanding of Americans on the part of the people served, and by fostering a better understanding of other people on the part of Americans (Peace Corps Act of 1961, 22 U.S.C. 2501, et seq.).

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

The **SEC** was created under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934.

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

The **Small Business Administration's** international role is a requirement in order for SBA to help firms compete in global markets. The statutory foundations for this role are the Small Business Export Expansion Act of 1980 (P.L. 96-481), and the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 (P.L. 100-418). In respect to the latter legislation, it was "declared as the policy of the Congress that the Federal Government, through the SBA, acting in cooperation with the ASDIC and other relevant State and Federal Agencies, should aid and assist small businesses to increase their ability to compete in international markets."

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

The **Social Security Administration (SSA)** was established by Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1946 but converted into an independent agency by the Social Security Independence and Program Improvements Act of 1994. The SSA is responsible for the national program of Old-Age, Survivors and Disability Insurance cash benefits and Supplemental Security Income cash assistance programs.

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

The **TVA** is a wholly owned Government corporation created by Act of Congress of May 18, 1933 (16 U.S.C. 831-831dd).

TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

The **Trade and Development Agency's** mission is to promote economic development in, and simultaneously export U.S. goods and services to, developing and middle-income nations in the following regions of the world: Africa/Middle East, Asia/Pacific, Central and Eastern Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean, and the New Independent States.

TDA was established on July 1, 1980, as a component organization of the International Development Cooperation Agency. Section 2204 of the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 (22 USC 2421) made it a separate component agency. The organization was renamed and made an independent agency within the executive branch of the Federal Government by the Jobs Through Exports Act of 1992 (22 USC 2421).

U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The **U.S. Agency for International Development** is a component part of the U.S. International Development Cooperation Agency (along with the Overseas Private Investment Corporation—OPIC) which was established by Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1979 (5 U.S.C.app.). The Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 as amended and annual Appropriation and Authorization Acts are its legislative authority for all activities and expenditures. Under FAA Sec. 102 (b) (16): "United States assistance should focus on establishing and upgrading the institutional capabilities of developing countries in order to promote long term development. An important component of institution building involves training to expand the human resource potential of people in developing countries." Under FAA Sec. 105 (b) "Education and Human Resources Development": "...Assistance under this section shall also be provided for advanced education and training of people of developing countries in such disciplines as are required for planning and implementation of public and private development activities."

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

The mission of the **United States Information Agency (USIA)** is to promote the national interest and national security of the United States of America through understanding, informing and influencing foreign publics and broadening dialogue between American citizens and institutions and their counterparts abroad. Activities are authorized via Fulbright-Hayes; Smith-Mundt; SEED, FSA, International Broadcasting Act of 1994, et al.

UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE

The **United States Institute of Peace** is an independent, nonpartisan federal institution created and funded by Congress in 1984 (Public Law 98-525) to strengthen the nation's capacity to promote the peaceful resolution of international conflict.

Note: While the Institute emphasizes that its legal counsel "does not consider the Institute to be an agency, establishment or instrumentality falling within the requirement to furnish the reports sought by USIA," the Institute's policy is "to cooperate to the extent possible with governmental requests for information." Accordingly, the Institute submitted data worksheets on five of its programs.

WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR SCHOLARS

The **Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (WWICS)** was created by Congress in 1968 (Public Law 90-637) as the official national memorial to Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States from 1913-1921. The Center, in a strictly nonpartisan fashion, aims to foster scholarship and promote the exchange of views between scholars and decision makers.

Appendix D

Inventory of Programs

The FY 1997 Inventory of U.S. Government Sponsored International Exchanges and Training Programs has been prepared by the Interagency Working Group (IAWG) in response to Executive Order 13055, issued by President Clinton on July 15, 1997. The inventory represents a wide variety of programs and federal government organizations and can be used as a reference resource for international exchanges and training activities.

Prior to FY 1997, the United States Information Agency (USIA) produced an annual report to inform Congress and other institutions in the public and private sectors of the status of U.S. Government-sponsored international exchanges and training activities. With Executive Order 13055, the IAWG assumed this function. USIA issued letters of invitation to federal organizations to join the IAWG. Subsequent letters requesting data on all U.S. Government-sponsored international exchanges and training were sent to all agencies that had previously reported data or that were found to administer international programs. The IAWG distributed data collection worksheets and software to all agencies and worked closely with them to collect and analyze relevant information.

Compiling the inventory is an on-going process. It does not yet represent the totality of international exchanges and training activities. Several departments or agencies responding to the IAWG's request for data were unable to provide complete data based on legal (Appendix B), administrative or data management constraints. Most agencies were not able to provide *complete* information on numbers and categories of participants, financial contributions from private sector or foreign sources, or agency appropriations used specifically for exchanges and training activities. Many agencies do not routinely collect this information. The IAWG will work with these agencies to develop mechanisms to meet future requests for data.

The FY 1997 inventory presents accurate information on those activities reported by agencies, indicates if the information is complete, and provides any additional comments relevant to the nature of the information collected. The following categories of information appear in the inventory of programs:

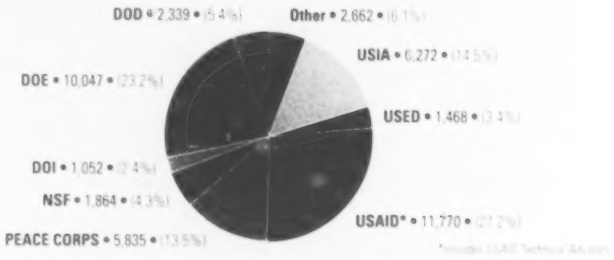
- Agency contact information: Mailing addresses, public inquiry phone numbers, and website information are provided for each agency.
- Agency appropriation: U.S. Government funds allocated for program/activity implementation from the implementing agency's appropriated budget. Category does not include staff salaries or overhead costs.
- Interagency transfers: U.S. Government funds provided for program/activity implementation by an agency other than the implementing agency.
- Total U.S. Government funding: The combination of agency appropriation and interagency transfers.
- "Not reported" indicates that an agency did not include the requested information with its data submission. A "$0" indicates that no funds in that category were associated with the activity.
- Private sector and foreign government contributions: Financial contributions or cost-sharing provided by non-U.S. Government sources. This information is often not quantified or collected by agencies.
- Total funding: The combination of all sources of funding.
- Total number of participants: The combined number of U.S. and foreign program/activity participants who crossed international borders to participate in an exchange or training program. This number does not include program participants who did not travel outside their country of residence. U.S. participants can include, but are not limited to, government employees, contractors, grant recipients, and private-sector partners. These individuals are sometimes identified as technical advisors.
- Average duration of activity: The average number of days participants spend outside their country of residence while engaged in exchanges and training activities.

Country-specific information and information on participant fields of study and categories is available upon request.

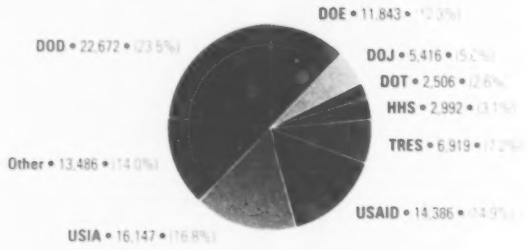
Appendix D, Section 1

Summary of Participant Information

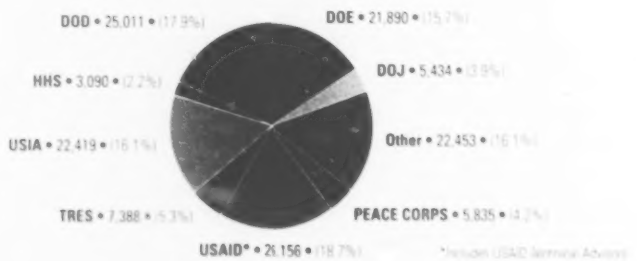
Participants by Federal Sponsor • US Participants



Participants by Federal Sponsor • Foreign Participants

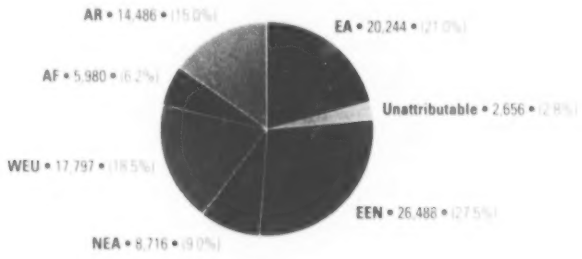


Participants by Federal Sponsor • Total US Participants and Foreign Participants

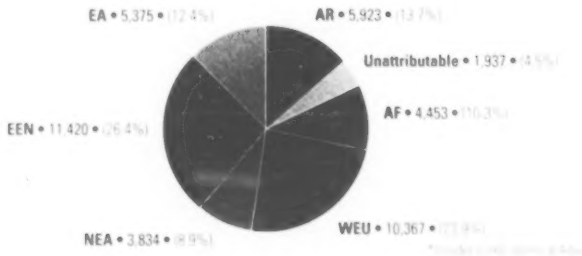


88

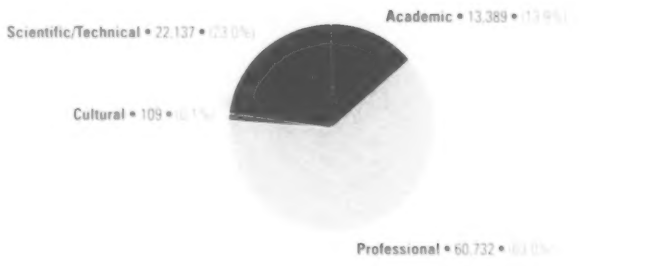
Participants by World Region• Foreign Participants Traveling from



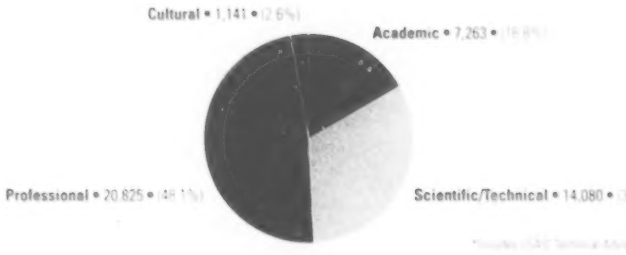
Participants by World Region • US Participants Traveling to*



Participants by Program Type • Foreign Participants



Participants by Program Type • US Participants*



Appendix D, Section 2

Participants by Region / Country

Unattributable

Country/Locale	Americans To*	Visitors From	Total Participants
Unattributable	1,937	2,656	4,593
TOTAL	1,937	2,656	4,593

*Includes USAID Technical Advisors

Sub-Saharan Africa

Country/Locale	Americans To*	Visitors From	Total Participants
African Regional	339	807	1,146
Angola	6	13	19
Benin	86	166	252
Botswana	57	76	133
Burkina Faso	48	21	69
Burundi	0	12	12
Cameroon	132	46	178
Cape Verde	43	25	68
Central African Republic	0	11	11
Chad	28	79	107
Comoros	0	50	50
Congo	26	69	95
Côte d'Ivoire	104	76	180
Djibouti	0	8	8
Equatorial Guinea	0	6	6
Eritrea	110	70	180
Ethiopia	108	217	325
Gabon	88	7	95
Ghana	210	190	400
Guinea	183	115	298
Guinea-Bissau	36	54	90
Kenya	181	190	371
Lesotho	93	16	109
Liberia	2	12	14
Madagascar	105	135	240
Malawi	267	112	379
Mali	183	115	298
Mauritius	3	18	21
Mozambique	218	226	444
Namibia	160	260	420
Niger	122	34	156
Nigeria	34	157	191
Rwanda	6	124	130
São Tome & Principe	0	11	11
Senegal	234	274	508
Seychelles	1	9	10
Sierra Leone	1	19	20
South Africa	383	1,493	1,876
Swaziland	4	22	26
Tanzania	147	153	300
The Gambia	67	2	69
Togo	94	136	230
Uganda	106	105	211
Zaire (Democratic Republic of Congo)	0	23	23
Zambia	284	106	390
Zimbabwe	154	110	264
TOTAL	4,453	5,980	10,433

*Includes USAID Technical Advisors

American Republics

Country/Locale	Americans To*	Visitors From	Total Participants
Central/South America Regional	265	480	745
Anguilla	0	3	3
Antigua & Barbuda	12	10	22
Argentina	240	1,118	1,358
Bahamas	11	90	101
Barbados	20	170	190
Belize	59	103	162
Bermuda	2	5	7
Bolivia	381	480	861
Brazil	361	1,396	1,757
British West Indies	6	26	32
Caribbean (Regional)	114	157	271
Chile	221	491	712
Colombia	152	1,179	1,331
Costa Rica	178	436	614
Cuba	4	7	11
Dominica	0	19	19
Dominican Republic	313	333	646
Ecuador	221	418	639
El Salvador	393	919	1,312
Grenada	0	41	41
Guadeloupe & Martinique	1	1	2
Guatemala	405	766	1,171
Guyana	86	112	198
Haiti	220	437	657
Honduras	445	700	1,145
Jamaica	179	288	467
Mexico	580	1,520	2,100
Netherlands Antilles	1	34	35
Nicaragua	287	310	597
Panama	125	607	732
Paraguay	38	255	593
Peru	103	443	546
St. Christopher & Nevis	0	7	7
St. Lucia	3	24	27
St. Vincent & the Grenadines	1	21	22
Suriname	29	111	140
Trinidad & Tobago	24	78	102
Uruguay	66	188	254
Venezuela	77	703	780
TOTAL	5,923	14,486	20,409

*Includes USAID Technical Advisors

East Asia

Country/Locale	Americans To*	Visitors From	Total Participants
East Asia & Pacific Regional	3	72	75
Australia	388	915	1,303
Brunei	5	18	23
Burma (Myanmar)	10	16	26
Cambodia	189	656	845
China	714	4,911	5,625
Cook Islands	0	3	3
Fiji	43	28	71
Hong Kong	105	156	261
Indonesia	321	752	1,073
Japan	1,582	4,987	6,569
Kiribati	26	4	30
Korea (North)	25	14	39
Korea (South)	359	2,242	2,601
Laos	10	61	71
Malaysia	66	1,006	1,072
Marshall Islands	11	29	40
Micronesia, Federated States of	68	18	86
Mongolia	105	244	349
Nauru	2	0	2
New Zealand	52	146	198
Northern Mariana Islands	2	22	24
Palau	13	21	34
Papua New Guinea	86	107	193
Philippines	541	680	1,221
Singapore	36	742	778
Solomon Islands	51	57	108
Taiwan	181	1,097	1,278
Thailand	180	784	964
Tibet	0	25	25
Tonga	44	28	72
Tuvalu	5	4	9
Vanuatu	25	66	91
Vietnam	76	305	381
Western Samoa	51	28	79
TOTAL	5,375	20,244	25,619

*Includes USAID Technical Advisors

NIS/Eastern Europe

Country/Locale	Americans To*	Visitors From	Total Participants
NIS/East European Regional	573	406	979
Albania	212	268	480
Armenia	226	444	670
Azerbaijan	70	133	203
Belarus	110	372	482
Bosnia-Herzegovina	580	2,508	3,088
Bulgaria	401	1,499	1,900
Croatia	134	387	521
Czech Republic	318	671	989
Estonia	98	445	543
Georgia	160	542	702
Hungary	501	1,172	1,673
Kazakhstan	375	577	952
Kyrgyzstan	161	340	501
Latvia	281	677	958
Lithuania	340	493	833
Macedonia, Former Yugoslav Rep	295	331	626
Moldova	106	575	681
Poland	890	1,092	1,982
Romania	161	757	918
Russia	3,964	8,272	12,236
Serbia & Montenegro	19	34	53
Slovakia	216	442	658
Slovenia	50	427	477
Tajikistan	24	210	234
Turkmenistan	104	255	359
Ukraine	915	2,550	3,465
Uzbekistan	136	609	745
TOTAL	11,420	26,488	37,908

*Includes USAID Technical Advisors

North Africa, Middle East & South Asia

Country/Locale	Americans To*	Visitors From	Total Participants
N Africa/M East/S Asia Regional	260	130	390
Afghanistan	1	6	7
Algeria	0	34	34
Bahrain	24	379	403
Bangladesh	200	319	519
Bhutan	2	18	20
Egypt	1,188	1,508	2,696
India	468	1,340	1,808
Iran	1	58	59
Iraq	21	7	28
Israel	185	1,051	1,236
Jordan	194	709	903
Kuwait	10	291	301
Lebanon	0	196	196
Libya	0	4	4
Maldives	2	16	18
Mauritania	37	12	49
Morocco	462	457	919
Nepal	272	223	495
Oman	14	60	74
Pakistan	95	152	247
Qatar	8	24	32
Saudi Arabia	40	969	1,009
Sri Lanka	129	152	281
Sudan	0	6	6
Syria	20	68	88
Tunisia	22	200	222
United Arab Emirates	31	136	167
West Bank & Gaza	136	108	243
Yemen	12	83	95
TOTAL	3,834	8,716	12,550

*Includes USAID Technical Advisors

Western Europe & Canada

Country/Locale	Americans To	Visitors From	Total Participants
Western European Regional	95	61	156
Austria	609	200	809
Belgium	244	327	571
Canada	484	2,096	2,580
Cyprus	28	316	344
Denmark	136	322	458
European Union	385	334	719
Finland	135	183	318
France	1,495	1,335	2,830
Germany	2,540	4,524	7,064
Greece	125	656	781
Greenland	1	1	2
Iceland	14	81	95
Ireland	61	300	361
Italy	780	1,031	1,811
Liechtenstein	0	2	2
Luxembourg	13	6	19
Malta	14	110	124
Monaco	2	1	3
NATO	62	120	182
Netherlands	274	835	1,109
Norway	128	408	536
Portugal	108	166	274
Spain	187	541	728
Sweden	162	484	646
Switzerland	638	257	895
Turkey	123	776	899
United Kingdom	1,524	2,324	3,848
TOTAL	10,367	17,797	28,164

Appendix D, Section 3

Agency Program Inventories

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfer	Private Sector	Foreign Government	Total Funding	Total Participants
$5,591,000	$2,891,000	$2,700,000	$800,000	$0	$6,391,000	913

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

1400 Independence Avenue, SW • Washington, DC 20250
Office of Communications 202-720-4623 • www.usda.gov

Foreign Agriculture Service (FAS)

The **USDA Scientific Cooperation Program** provides financial support for international cooperation in research efforts that benefit U.S. agriculture and forestry. The program funds scientific exchanges and longer term collaborative research between U.S. and foreign scientists. Scientists submitting proposals must be affiliated with a U.S. university, federal or state agency, or private non-profit organization.

In FY 1997 the Scientific Cooperation Program promoted international cooperation on economically and environmentally sustainable agricultural and forestry systems to help secure safe and adequate food supplies. Mutual benefit was attained through a variety of activities, from short-term exchange visits of U.S. and foreign scientists to longer term collaborative research. American and foreign researchers cooperated on projects directed at potential threats to U.S. agriculture and forestry, development of new technologies, and enhancement of trade in foreign markets.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$491,000	100	14-28 days

The **Cochran Middle Income Fellowship Program** is authorized, under Section 1543 of the 1996 Farm Bill, to: 1) assist eligible countries in developing agricultural systems necessary to meet food needs of the domestic populations, and 2) strengthen and enhance trade linkages between countries and agricultural interests in the United States.

The program provides short-term training in the United States for agriculturalists from 47 eligible countries (middle income, emerging democracies and emerging markets). Training programs are developed for mid- to senior-level agricultural specialists and administrators from public and private sectors concerned with agricultural trade, management, marketing, policy, and technology transfer. The program works closely with USDA agencies, U.S. agricultural trade and market development associations, universities, and agribusinesses to imple-

ment training. The program is administered in collaboration with USDA Agricultural Affairs Officers in American embassies abroad.

The program's major GPRA goals are to assist with developing sustainable long-term markets for U.S. agricultural products, and to assist, through training and education, with resolving market access and World Trade Organization (WTO) policy issues, specifically sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) topics.

In FY 1997 the program initiated new activities in Vietnam, Brazil, and Kenya, provided training for 707 international participants from 47 countries, provided food safety and SPS training to 29 participants in 13 countries, and had direct links to export sales of over $40 million in U.S. agricultural commodities. It also expanded programs in Africa, specifically Uganda, Tanzania and Senegal.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$5,100,000	703	14-28 days

The **Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Fellowship Training Program** arranges academic and technical training programs for FAO participants in a wide range of agricultural subjects including crop production, forestry and natural resources, biotechnology, animal health, water management, aquaculture nutrition, food safety, agricultural policy, management and agribusiness development. In addition, U.S. study tours for senior- and mid-level government officials familiarize them with the latest developments in agriculture and allow them to exchange views with U.S. counterparts, visit laboratories, and attend scientific meetings and seminars.

In FY 1997, utilizing the expertise of the U.S. agricultural universities, agribusinesses, and other private sector entities, USDA successfully arranged and provided training in the United States for 110 participants. These programs helped establish scientific and business linkages with U.S. agriculture.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$0	110	90-180 days

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfer	Private Sector	Foreign Government	Total Funding	Total Participants
$13,253,603	$5,388,176	$7,865,427	$6,525,339	$5,537,064	$38,569,609	1,905

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

14th and Constitution Avenue, NW • Washington, DC 20230
Office of Public Affairs 202-482-6001 • www.doc.gov

The **DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE** fosters and promotes the foreign and domestic commerce of the United States. The Department's international activities are designed to encourage international economic development and technological advancement through cooperative research and the training of professionals in business, science, and technology fields.

The **Bureau of the Census** with its **International Programs Center** (IPC) provides technical assistance and training in all phases of survey and census design, data collection, processing, analysis, and dissemination. Since 1947, IPC has offered training and workshops to statisticians and data processing specialists from developing countries. Training programs last from two to six weeks and are often part of a larger technical assistance program. The major topics covered are computer technology, geographic information systems and cartography, data dissemination, census and survey methods, sampling, economic statistics, management, and population studies.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$520,000	707	14-42 days

The **Bureau of Economic Analysis**, a major federal statistical agency, produces the national, international, and regional economic accounts of the United States, including such statistics as the gross domestic product, state personal income, and the balance of payment accounts. Technical assistance is provided to other countries in the area of national accounts and related statistics.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$115,000	25	60 days

The **Patent and Trademark Office** offers various programs to provide technical assistance to developing countries and to countries moving to a market economy regarding the establishment

of adequate systems in these countries for the protection of intellectual property rights and to provide intellectual protection enforcement training. The goal of the program is to provide advice and expertise to these countries with the desired outcome being the reduction of losses resulting from piracy of U.S. intellectual property.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$132,000	109	14 days

International Trade Administration (ITA)

The **Special American Business Internship Training Program (SABIT)** exposes executives from the former Soviet Union to market-based management and scientific skills by placing them in U.S. companies for hands-on training for a period of two to six months. The program is funded by the Freedom Support Act.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$4,681,290	259	120 days

The **American Management and Business Internship Training Program (AMBIT)**, administered by the ITA in collaboration with the International Fund for Ireland, helps to improve the productive abilities of industry in Northern Ireland and the Border Counties of Ireland. The program provides hands-on training in U.S. firms for managers and technical experts from the Northern Ireland region, and represents one of several USG economic initiatives announced by President Clinton in November 1994 to demonstrate America's interest in supporting the economic development of the region.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$28,125	15	90 days

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) has the primary responsibility within the federal government to provide climate forecasts and products to the nation.

The **Voluntary Cooperation Program**, of the World Meteorological Organization, provides training and equipment to help developing countries participate in WMO programs, particularly the World Weather Watch which gives the U.S. and other nations the basic information needed to make meteorological and hydrological forecasts and warnings. Training is offered in tropical meteorology and operational hydrology. Training is conducted at the National Centers for Environmental Prediction, U.S. universities, and WMO Regional Meteorological Training Centers. The National Weather Service implements the Voluntary Cooperation Program with funding from the Department of State.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$567,212	85	120 days

The **U.S.-China Marine and Fisheries Science and Technology Protocol** was a bilateral agreement developed in 1979 between NOAA and the Chinese State Oceanic Administration. Other U.S. participants in this agreement include NSF, NASA, Department of Interior, and various academic institutions. China's participants include the National Academy of Sciences, the Academy of Fisheries Sciences, the Ministry of Agriculture, and other agencies. The agreement facilitates data and information exchange, resource leveraging, scientific collaboration, and optimalization of national capabilities in marine and fisheries science and technology.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$25,000	6	Varies

The **U.S.-Japan Cooperative Program in Natural Resources (UJNR)**, signed by the Bilateral Committee on Trade and Economic Affairs in 1964, is one of the oldest and most effective cooperative programs between Japan and the United States. The UJNR is comprised of 18 panels; the nine which focus on marine activities are headed by NOAA. The remaining panels are concerned with terrestrial sciences and are headed by USDA. The principal aims of the UJNR are to develop and conserve natural resources cooperatively, share information and results of research activities, and provide a continuing forum for applied science and technology cooperation.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$18,000	3	Varies

The **National Sea Grant College Program** is a network of 29 university-based programs in coastal and Great Lakes states involving more than 300 institutions nationwide in research, education, and outreach concerning coastal, marine, and aquatic issues. Sea Grant is supported by the Department of Commerce in partnership with the states and private industry. During FY 1997, the Hawaii/Pacific component of the Sea Grant Program involved several exchanges with East Asian and Pacific Island countries.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$698,000	122	Varies

The **U.S.-Russia Cooperation in Meteorological and Climate Data Exchange** is carried out through the work of the National Climatic Data Center. The Center, which is a part of NOAA's National Environmental Satellite, Data and Information Services (NESDIS), conducts data activities under Working Group 8 of the U.S.-Russia Bilateral Agreement on Cooperation in the Field of Protection of the Environment and Natural Resources. The National Climatic Data Center exchanges meteorological and climate data, and prepares high quality data sets for global change research. Activities include exchanging data, preparating computer software systems to quality control the data, and researching observation practices to

adjust data for biases and making resulting data sets available for research. The Center seeks to make meteorological/climate data available to the research community worldwide using a common quality control procedure for research studies in climate global change and the monitoring of long-term change in the environment.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$109,000	4	Varies

The **People's Republic of China-U.S. Protocol on Cooperation of Atmospheric Sciences and Technology** was developed in 1979 between NOAA and the China Meteorological Administration. Other U.S. participants in this agreement include NASA, NSF, and various academic institutions. Areas of cooperation include climate/monsoon studies, mesoscale meteorology, satellite meteorology, atmospheric chemistry, meteorological modernization, and training/participation.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$30,000	40	Varies

The **Cooperative Institute for Research in the Atmosphere**, of NESDIS, seeks to increase NOAA satellite data utilization. Training is provided for foreign scientists on site at Regional Meteorological Training Centers in Costa Rica and Barbados.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$3,160	2	7 days

National Telecommunications and Information Administration

The **Office of Spectrum Management** conducts training in radio frequency spectrum management for citizens of developing countries. A large majority of the participants are employed by their governments as regulators and technical specialists in radio frequency spectrum management; others are employed by telecommunications carriers or private industry. The program seeks to improve international goodwill and understanding by educating and training the spectrum management personnel of developing nations in modern spectrum management techniques. Training courses facilitate future negotiations and foster future support for U.S. policy positions on international spectrum management issues.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$59,250	Not reported	Varies

Technology Administration

The **National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)**, with funding from international organizations and other countries, or as part of Agreements or Protocols

for Cooperation, brings scientists from institutions of many countries to the United States as exchange visitors. The visitors conduct research, usually at the Ph.D. level, in the areas of chemistry, physics, and engineering measurement sciences. NIST continues to participate with the Department of State in bilateral S&T cooperative programs with Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic, the Slovak Republic, India, Slovenia, Egypt, and Croatia. NIST also has numerous ongoing collaborative programs with institutions and universities throughout the world. NIST scientists are provided opportunities for study and/or research abroad in fields relevant to their work at NIST.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$3,891,566	384	12-18 months

The **U.S.-Japan Manufacturing Technology Fellowship Program,** sponsored by the Office of Technology Policy, was launched in 1993 as a result of a May 1992 agreement between the U.S. Vice President and the Japanese Minister of International Trade and Industry. This program seeks to strengthen the bilateral relationship between the United States and Japan and to address the disparity between the number of Japanese engineers studying and working in the United States versus the number of U.S. engineers able to study and work in Japan. The MTF program creates new business opportunities and strengthens pre-existing relationships between U.S. and Japanese customers and suppliers. The program offers U.S. companies the opportunity to establish long-term relationships with their Japanese manufacturing counterparts.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$26,000	Not reported	12-15 months

Bureau of Export Administration

The **Nonproliferation and Export Control Cooperation (NEC)** focuses on proactive initiatives with the NIS, Baltic Republics, and Central Europe. Funded under the Cooperative Threat Reduction Program (Department of Defense) and the Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund (Department of State), these initiatives include technical exchanges in all five export control functional areas of legislative and regulatory framework, licensing procedures, preventive enforcement mechanisms, industry-government relations, and automation support. The establishment and strengthening of foreign export control systems will increase opportunities for U.S. trade in high-tech goods and technology with these countries. Additionally, it will enhance the effectiveness of U.S. export enforcement by extending into these countries improved capabilities to stop the proliferation of materials and technologies needed to make nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons and their delivery systems.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$2,350,000	144	7 days

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfer	Private Sector	Foreign Government	Total Funding	Total Participants
$89,978,515	$89,978,515	$0	$459,000	$326,129,730	$416,567,245	18,036

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

The Pentagon • Washington, DC 20301
Public Affairs • www.defenselink.mil

The **DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE** has a complex network of international exchanges and training programs. Most have received their authorization from the 1997 Defense Authorization Act with the exception of the programs implemented by the Defense Security Assistance Agency which fall under the Foreign Assistance Act or the Arms Export Act. Mandates are described where not obvious.

These programs can be organized into four general categories: academic training, technical/professional training, personnel exchanges, and visitor orientation.

ACADEMIC TRAINING

Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Strategy & Threat Reduction)

The **National Security Education Program** encourages American college students to study in and about less commonly studied countries and languages critical to U.S. national security. This year NSEP undergraduate scholars and graduate fellows pursued study in 45 countries and in 30 languages. Starting in 1997, all NSEP award recipients are tested for language proficiency before and after their award program to assist in evaluating what works and what does not work.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$7,500,000	201	1 year

Interest from the National Security Education Trust Fund

Office of the Under Secretary of Defense (Personnel and Readiness)

The **Service Academy Foreign Student Program** reserves 30 billets for foreign students at each Service Academy. Not all spots were filled in FY 1997. Most foreign students attend on a non-reimbursable basis. Please note: Data on the exchange/

training activities of Service staff colleges and the National Defense University are included with the IMET program.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$7,449,233	112	4 years

TECHNICAL/PROFESSIONAL TRAINING

The **Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff** delegates operational control for many training and exchange programs to Services and Commands while retaining oversight responsibility. For reporting purposes it is clearer to list the following here.

The **George C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies** manages five programs: post-graduate level studies, foreign area officer training, foreign language training, conferences (15 per year), and research. Direct funding is supplemented from Warsaw Initiative Funds and by the German government (11.5%). Participants include leaders, professionals, scholars, students, trainees, and interns and are either Americans who have traveled abroad or foreign nationals who have traveled to the U.S. or other countries with some USG funding or other assistance in fulfillment of program-related objectives.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$18,162,000	2,787	Varies

The **Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies**, located in Honolulu, provides a focal point where national officials, decision makers, and policy makers can gather to exchange ideas, explore issues, and achieve a greater understanding of Asia-Pacific region challenges. All nations in the region are represented by senior military and government civilian equivalents in security-related positions.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$5,658,000	260	90 days

The **Center for Hemispheric Defense Studies** was set up in September 1997. The Center's aim is to develop civilian specialists in defense and military matters by providing graduate-level programs in defense planning and management, executive leadership, civil-military relations, and interagency operations. Its multifaceted programs are tailored to requirements identified by governments and specialists from all of the hemisphere's democracies, including the United States and Canada.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$1,480,320	49	21 days

The **Olmsted Scholar Program** immerses military officers and their families in a foreign culture of choice while the officer studies a foreign language in a field of his choosing. This three-year program includes a preparatory year of study followed by two years at a foreign university. Scholars are expected to travel extensively and acquire a familiarity with the host country. The Olmsted Foundation accepts three officers each year from the Army, Air Force, and Navy/Marine Corps.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$9,000	9	3 years

PERSONNEL EXCHANGES

Office of the Deputy to the Under Secretary (Policy Support)

The **Defense Personnel Exchange Program** is comprised of various personnel exchange programs established by the DOD components. Since World War II, the U.S. Military Departments and their counterparts in friendly foreign governments have entered into agreements establishing military personnel exchange programs. These agreements require each party to provide a reciprocal assignment of military personnel to substantially equivalent positions within the defense establishment of each participating government. Similar agreements have been concluded for the exchange of civilian personnel in programs covering scientists and engineers, intelligence analysts, and administrative and professional personnel. The Military Departments, the Office of the Secretary of Defense staff elements, and Defense Agencies participate in these civilian personnel exchange programs. These military and civilian personnel exchanges are designed to foster mutual understanding and cooperation between governments by familiarizing exchange program participants with the organization, administration, and operations of the other party.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$2,318,206	1,197	1 year

The **Military Personnel Exchange Program (MPEP)** is a year-long exchange program. All four Services, plus the Defense Information Systems Agency and Headquarters, U.S. Central Command, participate in it. With few exceptions the number of military personnel coming to the United States are matched equally by U.S. military personnel going abroad. Most exchanges were with Australia, Canada, Germany, and the United Kingdom.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$1,481,587	946	1 year

The **Engineer and Scientist Exchange Program (ESEP)** enables the Army, Navy, and Air Force to host nearly 100 engineers and scientists from Western Europe, Asia, and the Middle East (Egypt and Israel) and to send 15 to a few of the same countries with most going to Germany and the United Kingdom.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$732,000	112	1 year

The **Defense Intelligence Personnel Exchange Program (DIPEP)** features the exchange of a few intelligence analysts with Australia, Canada, and the United Kingdom. Included in the program is one Australian analyst (non-reciprocal) hosted in Hawaii.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$34,000	13	1 year

The **Administrative and Professional Personnel Exchange Program (APEP)** exchanges program and operations analysts who work in the office of the Under Secretary of Defense with Australia and the Netherlands. In the United States the visitors are placed in the Acquisition and Technology, Personnel and Readiness, and Comptroller sections.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$89,169	9	1 year

The **Joint Education Support Program** has four exchange positions which have been established outside the Services to support the Defense Personnel Exchange Program. They support mission requirements at Unified Commands (London, Honolulu, East St. Louis, Washington, D.C.).

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$110,000	4	1 year

Defense Security Assistance Agency (DSAA)

The **International Military Education and Training (IMET) Program** exposes students to the U.S. professional military establishment and the American way of life, including regard for democratic values, respect for human rights, and belief in the rule of law. Students are also exposed to U.S. military procedures and the manner in which the military functions under civilian control. IMET objectives are achieved through a variety of military education and training activities conducted by the DOD for foreign military and civilian officials. These include: formal instruction involving over 2,000 courses taught at approximately 150 military schools and installations; on-the-job training; observer training; orientation

tours for key senior military and civilian officials; and limited training conducted by U.S. military and civilian teams in foreign countries.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$43,475,000	8,060	Not reported

Foreign Military Sales Program/Foreign Military Financing Program (FMS/FMF) FMS is a non-appropriated program through which eligible foreign governments purchase training from the U.S. Government. The purchasing government pays all costs. FMF is a grant and loan program which provides financing for FMS sales to selected countries. Purchases with funds from this program may be used to procure military training from the United States. Foreign government funding for the FMS/FMF program in FY 1997 totaled $324,608,730.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$0	10,743	Varies

The **Professional Military Education (PME) Exchanges** sends officers for academic or full-year training in military staff schools abroad. Some of the U.S. officers attending the foreign staff schools are doing so under the auspices of a reciprocal PME Exchange Agreement between the U.S. DOD and the foreign country's DOD. Since the tuition costs are waived under the terms of the PME Exchange Agreements, the U.S. Government estimates its actual tuition costs incurred for the reciprocal exchanges at $691,150. The total number of U.S. military students attending full-year military staff schools abroad, but not under a reciprocal exchange agreement, was not determined.

Please note: Data on a number of "readiness" training programs were received—e.g., U.S. Special Operations Forces, Partnership for Peace initiatives, LATAM Coop events, confidence building exercises—but not included. Based on the data provided, these programs appeared to be primarily U.S. troop training exercises.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$280,000	101	9-12 months

VISITOR ORIENTATION

The **Army Corps of Engineers,** which has many visible domestic projects and responsibilities of practical interest to most foreign governments, hosts hundreds of visitors annually. Costs, as is customary with USG agencies dealing with international visitors, are considered part of the cost of doing business and not broken out.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
Not reported	1,086	Not reported

The **Military Contacts Program** is composed of a wide variety of orientation visits and other types of contacts of short duration. This program is developed by the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff, and his foreign military counterparts. The contacts are conducted by USACOM components with the New Independent States (NIS). Agreements are made on a calendar basis.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
Not reported	141	30 days

The **State Partnership Program** aligns a U.S. State National Guard Command with a Partnership for Peace member (NIS nations). The goal is to provide contacts with "citizen soldiers" designed to foster democratic control of the military as well as focusing on those missions performed by the National Guard. USACOM has the responsibility of coordinating and funding U.S.-based SPP events. During calendar 1997, 47 U.S.-based events were conducted.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$1,200,000	340	30 days

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfer	Private Sector	Foreign Government	Total Funding	Total Participants
$14,011,134	$13,299,800	$711,334	$96,200	$0	$14,107,334	2,035

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

600 Independence Avenue, SW • Washington, DC 20202
Office of Public Affairs 202-401-1576 • www.ed.gov

The **International Education and Graduate Programs Service (IEGPS)** administers 13 programs to expand the international dimension of American education and to increase U.S. capabilities in the less commonly taught foreign languages and related area studies. IEGPS's mission includes the funding of foreign language and area training, curriculum development, research, and a wide range of international education activities.

Eight programs are conducted primarily in the United States: National Resource Centers, Foreign Language and Area Studies Fellowships, International Research and Studies, Language Resource Centers, Undergraduate International Studies and Foreign Language, Business and International Education, Centers for International Business Education, and the Institute for International Public Policy. These programs are authorized by Title VI of the Higher Education Act (HEA) of 1965 as amended.

Five programs are conducted overseas. Four of these programs are authorized by the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (Fulbright-Hays Act): Doctoral Dissertation Research Abroad (DDRA), Faculty Research Abroad (FRA), Group Projects Abroad (GPA), and Seminars Abroad (SA). In these programs, an absolute preference obtains for projects that focus on any world area other than Western Europe. The American Overseas Research Centers (AORC) program is authorized by Title VI of the HEA.

The **Fulbright-Hays Doctoral Dissertation Research Abroad (DDRA) Program,** through U.S. institutions of higher education, provides fellowships to doctoral candidates to conduct full-time dissertation research abroad in the field of modern foreign languages and area studies.

The program is designed to meet the manpower needs of the United States by assisting in the training of academic specialists whose career goals are teaching about world areas and foreign languages critical to the U.S. national interest.

Programmatic emphasis is on the less commonly taught languages and all world areas with the exception of Western Europe.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$1,765,779	75	6 months-1 year

The **Fulbright-Hays Faculty Research Abroad (FRA) Program,** through U.S. institutions of higher education, provides fellowships to faculty members to enable them to conduct full-time research abroad in the field of modern foreign languages and area studies.

The program is designed to improve modern foreign language and area studies at U.S. institutions of higher education by enabling faculty members to maintain the professional skills necessary for their respective specialized fields through the support of their research projects overseas. Programmatic emphasis is on the less commonly taught languages and all world areas with the exception of Western Europe.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$759,127	19	3 months-1 year

The **Fulbright-Hays Group Projects Abroad (GPA) Program** is designed to improve and develop the field of modern foreign language and area studies throughout the educational structure of the United States by providing educational opportunities overseas for teachers, students, and faculty at higher education institutions. Programmatic emphasis is on the less commonly taught languages and all world areas with the exception of Western Europe.

Eligible applicants are institutions of higher education, state departments of education, private nonprofit educational organizations, and consortia of such institutions, departments, and organizations.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$1,992,210	570	1 month-1 year

The **Fulbright-Hays Seminars Abroad (SA) Program** provides opportunities for qualified U.S. educators (teachers, curriculum specialists, and college faculty) to participate in short-term seminars abroad on topics in the social sciences and the humanities, or on the languages of participating countries. Programmatic emphasis is on the less commonly taught languages and all world areas with the exception of Western Europe.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$1,167,018	145	28-42 days

The **American Overseas Research Centers (AORC) Program** provides grants to consortia of institutions of higher education that (1) receive more than 50 percent of their funding from public or private U.S. sources, (2) have a permanent presence in the country in which the center is located, and (3) are tax-exempt organizations.

The grants provide support to establish or operate overseas research centers that promote postgraduate research, exchanges, and area studies. Grants may be used to pay for all or a portion of the cost of establishing or operating a center or program, including faculty and staff stipends and salaries; faculty, staff and student travel; operation and maintenance of overseas facilities; teaching and research materials; acquisition, maintenance and preservation of library collections; bringing visiting scholars and faculty to conduct research; organizing and managing conferences; and publication and dissemination of materials for scholars and the general public.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$527,000	20	3 years

Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education

The **European Community/United States of America Joint Consortia for Cooperation in Higher Education and Vocational Education Program** aims to add a new European Community/United States dimension to student-centered cooperation and to bring balanced benefits to both the European Community and the United States. The essential objectives are to promote mutual understanding between the peoples of the European Community and the United States including broader knowledge of their languages, cultures and institutions; improve the quality of human resource development, transatlantic student mobility, including the promotion of mutual understanding; encourage the exchange of expertise in new developments in higher education and/or vocational education and training; form or enhance partnerships among higher education, vocational education, or training institutions, professional associations, public authorities, businesses and other associations as appropriate; and introduce an added-value dimension to transatlantic cooperation which complements bilateral cooperation between Member States of the European Community and the United States as well as other European Community and United States programs and initiatives in higher education and vocational training.

The Program was first run as a pilot project in FY 1993. In its current format, six or more US and EU institutions participate in each consortium. The Program was funded in FY 1996 and FY 1997 and is scheduled to be funded also in FY 1998. In FY 1996 and FY 1997 we funded 21 consortia representing 150 institutions in the United States and the European Union. Over the life of these two grant cycles (three years each), 315 US students will study in Europe and 315 EU students will study at US institutions. Each institution in a consortia sends five students abroad over the three-year period of the grant.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$1,600,000	630	3 years

The **Program for North American Mobility in Higher Education** supports institutional cooperation and student exchange among institutions of higher education in the United States, Mexico and Canada. The program is jointly sponsored and administered by the U.S., Mexican and Canadian governments and provides funding to trilateral consortia of institutions (with each consortium consisting of at least two institutions from each of the three countries). The primary objective of the initiative is to find new ways to prepare students for participation in the greater North American Community. The program supports projects in a wide range of disciplines, with an emphasis on professional fields. Project activities include, among others, trilateral faculty collaboration on curriculum development and credit recognition, language preparation, student academic exchanges and foreign internships. The average length of these projects is three years. Over the three-year grant term, each institution is required to send seven students.

The Program has been run three times, in fiscal years 1995, 1996 and 1997. Since the Program began, we have funded 30 consortia, representing 180 institutions in the U.S., Mexico and Canada. Over the life of the grants, these institutions will send approximately 1,260 students throughout North America (420 from each country).

This Program is not being run in FY 1998.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$1,200,000	280	6 months–3 years

Office of Educational Research and Improvement (OERI)

The **International Education Exchange Program** provides support for education exchange activities in civics and government education and economic education between the United States and eligible countries in Central and Eastern Europe, the Commonwealth of Independent States, and any country that was formerly a republic of the Soviet Union. Award recipients make available to educators from eligible countries exemplary curriculum and teacher training programs in civics and economic education developed in the United States. The grantees help these countries to translate and adapt curricular programs in civics and economic education for students and teachers, and to translate and adapt training programs for teachers. Grantees provide for the exchange of ideas and experiences among educators and leaders through seminars on the basic principles of U.S. constitutional democracy and economics, and through visits to school systems, institutions of higher education, and nonprofit organizations which are conducting exemplary programs in civics and economic education. Grantees are also responsible for determining the effects of educational programs on students' development of the knowledge, skills, and traits of character essential for the improvement of constitutional democracy.

The program is designed and implemented in collaboration with the United States Information Agency, which is specifically charged with ensuring that the assistance provided is not duplicative of other efforts. The appropriated funds for

this program totals $5 million for FY 1998. Half of the funds are reserved for activities in civics and government education activities, and half for economic education.

The **Civics and Government Education Program** provides for a series of exchanges among leaders in civics education in the United States and nations of the former Soviet Bloc. The mission of this program is to provide civic education leaders opportunities to learn from and assist each other in improving education for democracy in their respective nations.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$2,500,000	168	4 years

The **Economic Education Program** endeavors to help educators from eligible countries reform their educational systems and educate their citizens for the transition to a market economy, through professional development; materials translation, adaptation, and development; organizations development; and study tours, conferences and other exchanges; and to help U.S. educators prepare our country's students to think, choose, and function effectively in a changing global economy, through multilateral exchanges with colleagues from countries making the transition to a market economy.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$2,500,000	128	4 years

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfer	Private Sector	Foreign Government	Total Funding	Total Participants
$31,675,000	$31,675,000*	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	$31,675,000	21,890

*Incomplete

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

100 Independence Avenue, SW • Washington, DC 20585
Public Information 202-586-4670 • www.doe.gov

The **DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY'S** international activities promote international cooperation consistent with U.S. energy policy and foreign affairs/national security concerns. This collaboration benefits the United States in science and technology research and development through cost-sharing and scarce resource leveraging, enhances energy security, improves environmental quality, reduces the threat of nuclear proliferation, and improves the comparative position of U.S. industry in world trade.

Information provided on international activities has been divided by organizational element within the Department of Energy. The data provided captures international travel for Department of Energy programs and includes exchanges and training efforts. Other travel may also be included in the data. Financial information is for U.S. participants only. Financial information for foreign participants is not currently available.

The **Defense Programs** ensure the safety, reliability, and performance of nuclear weapons and provide infrastructure and the intellectual capability to maintain nuclear weapons stockpiles.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$5,335,000	5,848	Varies

The programs of **Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy** involve research, development, and demonstration activities that promote the increased use of energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies in various sectors, such as building, industrial, transportation, and utility. Activities include:

- providing information on advanced technologies, systems and partnership opportunities that promote energy efficiency, renewable energy, and pollution prevention;
- assisting U.S. industry to develop clean, renewable, and more economical sources of electricity; and

- providing case studies about technologies, such as solar thermal, biomass, fuel-cells, hydrogen, and high-temperature superconductors.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$1,623,000	758	Varies

Environment, Safety and Health serves as the Departmental advocate for protecting the environment and the health and safety of workers at DOE facilities and the public. The organization also ensures DOE conformance with applicable laws and requirements governing protection of the environment and conducts associated scientific and technical programs.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$591,000	121	Varies

In the **Environmental Management** office, the major programmatic areas are:

- environmental restoration, including remediation, decommission and decontamination work at DOE sites;
- waste management, including transportation, treatment and disposal of transuranic wastes generated at DOE facilities;
- science and technology to develop improved and more cost-efficient cleanup technologies; and
- material and facility stabilization, including stabilizing and safeguarding excess nuclear materials stored in various forms and locations and reducing the potential risks.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$902,000	2,482	Varies

Fossil Energy undertakes and promotes activities related to research, development, demonstration, and implementation of affordable and environmentally sound fossil energy technologies. Increased focus on developing new concepts of fossil energy technologies that significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions, contribute to the nation's energy security, and ensure the availability of affordable fossil fuels.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$568,000	576	Varies

The **Energy Information Administration,** an independent agency within DOE, provides statistical and analytical expertise and support on domestic and international energy production, consumption, and supply issues. The EIA also develops extensive country energy profiles.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$63,000	39	Varies

The **Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management** develops, constructs and operates a system for spent nuclear fuel and high-level radioactive waste disposal, including a permanent geologic repository, interim storage capability and a transportation system. Site characterization activities are being undertaken at Yucca Mountain as a possible permanent repository.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$95,000	387	Varies

The **Office of Energy Research** funds basic research to: (1) advance the fundamental science and technology knowledge base; (2) train future scientists and researchers; (3) promote national energy security; and (4) maintain U.S. scientific leadership. Areas covered include:

- basic energy sciences research in materials and chemical sciences, engineering and geosciences, and energy biosciences;
- magnetic fusion energy;
- health and environmental research;
- high energy and nuclear physics; and
- computational and technology research in mathematical, informational, and computational sciences.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$9,522,000	5,743	Varies

The **Office of Fissile Materials Disposition** develops strategies and implements activities to: (1) assure safe, secure long-term storage and disposition of surplus weapons-usable fissile materials (highly enriched uranium and plutonium); and (2) encourage reciprocal actions abroad, including with the former Soviet Union.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$365,000	114	Varies

The **Office of Nonproliferation and National Security**: (1) prevents the proliferation of nuclear weapons technology; (2) protects nuclear material and facilities; and (3) conducts research and development activities to support advanced technologies that aid in detecting and countering emerging proliferation threats. Existing activities include:

- assisting with securing nuclear materials in the former Soviet Union;
- establishing transparent and irreversible nuclear reductions; and
- controlling the export of nuclear technology and materials.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$9,552,000	4,579	Varies

The **Office of Nuclear Energy, Science and Technology:** (1) addresses technology issues associated with existing nuclear power plants; (2) supports nuclear energy research and nuclear science education; (3) provides power systems for defense and deep space exploratory needs; (4) develops technologies for production and application of isotopes technologies; and (5) provides medical research and industrial isotopes.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$3,059,000	1,243	Varies

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfer	Private Sector	Foreign Government	Total Funding	Total Participants
$69,703,614	$69,668,614	$35,000	$75,000	$30,000	$69,808,614	3,090

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

200 Independence Avenue, SW • Washington, DC 20201
Telephone 202-690-6174 • www.os.dhhs.gov

Public Health Service (PHS)

The **Foreign Work/Study Program,** which is overseen by PHS's Office of International and Refugee Health, provides opportunities for PHS employees to have work/training experience in foreign institutions and/or international organizations.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$120,595	3	1 year

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

The **Exchange Visitor Program** promotes and supports medical and scientific research and related capacity building of the prevention and control of infections and non-communicable causes of death and disability. CDC provides specialized training and work experience on topics such as epidemiology, diagnosis of selected infectious diseases, laboratory data management systems, scientific communications, biostatistics and training in basics of performing health surveys and assessments.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$1,576,062	111	1 year

The **Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA)** has the mandate to provide leadership by promoting the development of quality health care in the United States that can be delivered in an equitable way at a reasonable cost. Programs provide services to persons who might not otherwise receive care or assist in the development of resources needed to provide health care. HRSA's international activities reflect its domestic responsibilities.

The **International Health Affairs** office of HRSA focuses on areas that parallel those in which the Agency has domestic interests and expertise. They include Hansen's disease, health manpower development and training, maternal and child health, nursing education, and HIV/AIDS.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$35,000	100	14-28 days

The **National Institutes of Health (NIH)** consists of 24 separate Institutes and Centers and is the principal biomedical research institute of the U.S. Government. The Fogarty International Center is the focal point for international programs at NIH.

The **Scholars-in-Residence Program** enables a small number of eminent U.S. and foreign scientists to work with the NIH community, and to conduct studies of international interest and importance in contemporary biomedicine and international health.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$563,000	11	120 days

The **Senior International Fellowship (SIF) Program** is intended to enhance the exchange of ideas and information about the latest advances in the health sciences, including basic, clinical and public health sciences; permit U.S. scientists to participate abroad in ongoing study or research in the health sciences; and improve the research, education, and clinical potential of the Fellow's institution.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$904,219	27	9 months

The **NIH Visiting Program** allows an NIH intramural scientist to invite post-graduate scholars, researchers, and faculty to conduct collaborative research at NIH in health and life sciences.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$63,035,878	1,998	3 years

NIH Guest Researchers are post-graduate scholars, researchers, and faculty who carry out independent research in biomedical and behavioral sciences, using NIH facilities and equipment, but without NIH funding.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$0	112	1-2 years

NIH Special Volunteers include post-graduate scholars and researchers who conduct research in biomedical and behavioral sciences, in collaboration with and under the direction of an NIH sponsor. Special volunteers are responsible for obtaining outside support.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$0	505	Not reported

The **International Research Fellowship (IRF) Program** provides opportunities for postdoctoral biomedical and behavioral scientists who are in the formative stages of their careers to extend their research experience in a laboratory in the United States. These fellowships serve to forge relationships between scientists in the United States and qualified scientists from developing nations in order to solve health-related problems of mutual interest.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$1,019,932	32	2 years

The **National Research Service Award (NRSA)** allows postdoctoral scientists, up to seven years beyond the doctoral degree, to pursue research in the United States or in a foreign institution. This program is administered by the categorical components of NIH.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$497,526	Not reported	Not reported

National Cancer Institute (NCI)

The **Short-Term Scientists Exchange Program** promotes collaboration in cancer research between postdoctoral foreign scientists and NCI intramural scientists or NCI extramural grantees for up to one week.

The **Oncology Research Faculty Development Program** offers postdoctoral cancer researchers from developing countries the opportunity to work with NCI intramural scientists or NCI extramural grantees for up to three years.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$1,825,177	187	6 months–1year

National Institute on Neurological Disorders and Stroke

The **International Neurological Science Fellowship Program** provides opportunities for junior or mid-career health professionals and scientists in the neurological sciences to enhance their basic or clinical science research skills in a research setting in the United States. Preference is given to applicants from developing countries who are currently working or planning careers in health organizations or health

professional schools. Applicants must demonstrate that upon completion of the fellowship they will have the opportunity to use their newly acquired skills to teach or direct others, or to pursue research, upon return to their home country. The objective of this Fellowship Program is to prepare candidates for leadership positions in research, academic, and public health institutions. Three 12-month fellowships are available each year. They are awarded only to applicants of the highest quality.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$126,225	4	1 year

The **Food and Drug Administration** is the scientific regulatory agency responsible for ensuring that foods are safe, wholesome and sanitary; human and veterinary drugs, biological products, and medical devices are safe and effective; cosmetics are safe and electronic products that emit radiation are safe; that regulated products are honestly, accurately and informatively represented; that products are in compliance with the law and FDA regulations; that noncompliance is identified and corrected; and that any unsafe or unlawful products are removed from the marketplace.

Foreign Visitor Briefings All of the HHS component agencies, including the Public Health Service, the Health Care Financing Administration, the Administration for Children and Families, and the Administration on Aging, provide briefings for foreign visitors who come to the United States on exchange programs or on their own initiative.

Briefings for these visitors, who number in the hundreds, cover the full range of HHS's responsibilities, including the Medicare and Medicaid programs; programs for older persons; services for children, youth, and families; the developmentally disabled; disadvantaged populations; refugees; and income support and related programs.

No funds are specifically appropriated for this activity.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfer	Private Sector	Foreign Government	Total Funding	Total Participants
$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	625

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

451 Seventh Street, SW • Washington, DC 20410
Research Publications Office 202-708-0544 • www.hud.gov

The **Office of Policy Development and Research** arranges appointments and coordinates visits for foreign government officials and research scholars who are interested in studying U.S. policies and program experiences. These visitors are usually sponsored by foreign governments—such as Mexico and South Africa, international organizations, private foundations, or other U.S. Government agencies such as USIA or USAID. Their interests are in housing, finance, and intergovernment—national and city—relations regarding urban development.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$0	625	Not reported

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfer	Private Sector	Foreign Government	Total Funding	Total Participants
$323,057	$316,057	$7,000	$39,294	$548,484	$910,835*	1,503

*Please note that these figures are for U.S. Geological Survey Visiting Scientist and Participant Training Program only.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

1849 C Street, NW • Washington, DC 20240
International Affairs Office 202 208 3048 • www.doi.gov

The **DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR** has conducted international activities for almost 100 years for the following four purposes:

- To meet the Department's domestic responsibilities to protect migratory wildlife, reduce off-shore oil spills, obtain foreign science and technology beneficial to domestic programs (e.g., cross-border firefighting);
- To meet the Department's Congressionally mandated international activities (e.g., elephant, rhino and tiger protection, migratory bird preservation);
- To meet U.S. treaty obligations, such as the:
  - –Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora;
  - –Convention Concerning Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage;
  - –Convention on Nature Protection and Wildlife Preservation in the Western Hemisphere;
  - –1909 U.S.-Canada Boundary Waters Treaty;
  - –1944 Mexican Water Treaty;
  - –Convention on Wetlands of International Importance; and
  - –U.S.-Canada Migratory Bird Convention.
- To support U.S. foreign policy objectives at the request of the White House, the State Department or the U.S. Trade Representative, provide technical and scientific advisors in wildlife, water and park management, assess minerals, hazards and natural resources (e.g., water issues in the Middle East Peace Talks, the U.S.-South Africa and U.S.-Russia Binational Commissions, which are chaired by the Vice President).

The **Office of International Affairs** arranges appointments and coordinates visits for foreign government officials and non-governmental professionals with staff from Interior bureaus

and services. These visits are not funded by the Department; costs typically are borne by foreign governments, international organizations, or private foundations.

The **U.S. Geological Survey** conducts a **Visiting Scientist and Participant Training Program** to provide research, study, and training opportunities for specifically selected foreign scientists and professionals. Other Interior elements cooperate with selected countries under specific protocols and agreements executed with foreign governments; professional exchanges are often a by-product of such agreements.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$323,057	1,503	Varies

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfer	Private Sector	Foreign Government	Total Funding	Total Participants
$42,974,772	$1,406,378	$41,568,394	$0	$0	$42,974,772	8,700

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Tenth Street and Constitution Avenue, NW • Washington, DC 20530
Office of Public Affairs 202-616-2777 • www.usdoj.gov

The **DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE'S** international training activities assist the law enforcement and judicial communities of foreign nations in their efforts to develop self-sustaining institutions that will ensure open, reliable, and impartial justice for an entire population. Various entities within the Department of Justice apply their specialized expertise to offer international training which supports specific U.S. foreign policy goals.

The **Antitrust Division** promotes and protects the competitive process, and the U.S. economy, through the enforcement of the antitrust laws. The antitrust laws apply to virtually all industries and to every level of business, including manufacturing, transportation, distribution, and marketing. The laws prohibit a variety of practices that restrain trade, such as price-fixing conspiracies, corporate mergers likely to reduce the competitive vigor of particular markets, and predatory acts designed to achieve or maintain monopoly power.

With U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) funding and in conjunction with the Federal Trade Commission (FTC), the Antitrust Division conducts international training activities to transfer U.S. knowledge and experience in competition policy and law enforcement, to facilitate the development of sound competition policy and antitrust law enforcement in selected countries, and to promote the application of free market principles in transition economies. Technical assistance is provided by the Antitrust Division by placing two-person attorney/economist teams from the FTC and Antitrust Division in competition offices for extended periods, and short-term missions on specific competition issues, economic sectors, or current cases. The Antitrust Division also assists competition offices in developing and refining competition laws and related policies, and trains competition office staff on investigative techniques, legal and economic concepts, and analytical methods.

In FY 1997 the Antitrust Division, with the FTC, provided technical assistance to nine competition offices in Eastern Europe, the NIS, and Latin America.

USAID provided funding for almost all programs, with some employee salary costs funded by the Antitrust Division. The Antitrust Division and FTC placed long-term advisors in the Ukraine for eight months to provide advice and assistance in competition policy enforcement mechanisms to the Ukraine Antimonopoly Committee. Long-term advisors placed in Russia offered similar assistance to the Russian State Antimonopoly Committee. The Antitrust Division and FTC also sent missions or hosted representatives from Albania, Argentina, Brazil, Czech Republic, Romania, Russia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, and the Ukraine.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$539,217	18	7 days–6 months

Criminal Division

The **Office of Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance, and Training (OPDAT)** works in coordination with and is funded by the Department of State's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (DOS/INL) and the U.S. Agency for International Development. OPDAT has been a key participant in U.S. efforts to strengthen democratic governments by helping to build justice systems that promote the rule of law and serve the public interest. OPDAT provides global assistance for prosecutors and judicial officials by offering technical assistance, legal training, resources, and academic support. In addition to OPDAT training personnel, Resident Legal Advisors, who are experienced prosecutors, are stationed in countries where OPDAT has long-term rule of law programs.

OPDAT also serves as the Department of Justice's liaison with various private and public agencies that sponsor visits by foreign officials who are interested in a close examination of the U.S. federal legal system. Visitors with specific interests are given the opportunity to meet with practitioners from specialized components of the Justice Department to discuss such issues as money laundering, organized crime, asset forfeiture, narcotics and other drugs, ethics and public corruption, juvenile justice and delinquency prevention, civil rights, and international judicial assistance and extradition. The opportunity for comparative law dialog which the Visitors' Program presents aids the Justice Department in its efforts to promote international legal assistance and cooperation. Overall visit requests increased by 30 percent in FY 1997.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$5,282,029	662 visitors program 1,763 overseas program	Varies

The **International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program (ICITAP)** supports U.S. foreign policy by providing developmental assistance to foreign criminal justice systems. ICITAP projects are developed under the policy direction of the Departments of Justice and State, with funding from the latter, to advance mid- and long-term U.S. policy objectives in promoting democracy and respect for human rights. All ICITAP efforts are based on internationally recognized principles

of human rights and rule of law. ICITAP conducts two principle types of assistance projects: a) wholesale development of the institution and ethos of policing, and b) rehabilitation or enhancement of specific capabilities. For example, in the context of international peacekeeping missions following internal civil conflict or outside intervention, it is often necessary to effect rapid and radical change to the police as an institution. This involves changing institutional orientation from a police agency that functions in service to the State to one that adheres to the democratic principles of policing as a service and protection of the people. ICITAP projects in Panama, El Salvador, Haiti, Guatemala, Albania, Croatia (Eastern Slavonia), and Bosnia are examples of these types of projects. In other programs, ICITAP provided technical assistance and training to one or more discrete aspects of a country's existing law enforcement organization, such as enhancement of forensic capabilities, expansion of criminal investigation skills and techniques, and development of internal discipline mechanics. ICITAP's programs in Bolivia, Colombia, the Caribbean, Honduras, South Africa, and the NIS fall into this category.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$24,672,636	488	Varies

The **Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA)** enforces the controlled substances laws and regulations of the United States and brings to the criminal and civil justice system of the United States, or any other competent jurisdiction, those organizations and principal members of organizations involved in the growing, manufacture, or distribution of controlled substances appearing in or destined for illicit traffic in the United States. The DEA also recommends and supports non-enforcement programs aimed at reducing the availability of illicit controlled substances on the domestic and international markets. The DEA conducts international training programs in an effort to improve and expand management of a drug intelligence system and to maximize the spirit of cooperation with foreign officials to collect, analyze, and disseminate strategic and operational drug intelligence information.

Cooperation with and training of foreign officials represents a "non-enforcement program" which aims to reduce the availability of illicit abuse-type drugs on the United States market. The training of foreign officials is part of DEA's responsibility, under the policy guidance of the Secretary of State and U.S. Ambassadors, for all programs associated with drug law enforcement counterparts in foreign countries.

DEA conducts in-country training in all world regions, as well as at the International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA) in Hungary, on a variety of drug enforcement issues including clandestine laboratories, interdiction, intelligence, techniques for forensic chemists, international narcotics enforcement management, asset forfeiture, etc.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$2,941,070	1,729	7–10 days

The **Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)** is the principal investigative arm of the United States Department of Justice. The Federal Bureau of Investigation is responsible for detecting and investigating crimes against the United States and performing other duties connected with national security. The FBI has increasingly had to respond to an unprecedented growth in transnational crime, and now maintains an active overseas presence that fosters the establishment of effective working relationships with foreign law enforcement agencies. Additionally, the FBI trains law enforcement officers in both basic and advanced investigative techniques and principles in an effort to promote country-to-country cooperation.

The FBI participates in international working groups with countries such as Italy, Australia, Canada, and Mexico. The Bureau participates in the exchange of mid-level supervisory personnel with police agencies in such countries as Germany, Italy, Australia, and Japan, and with INTERPOL, which facilitates the rapid exchange of criminal investigative information on drug smuggling and other international crimes.

Under the International Cooperation Unit's Practical Case Training Program, ICU staff work in conjunction with foreign law enforcement professionals to complete a specific investigation or to combine expertise in tracking down a bilateral threat. Practical Case Training involves an exchange of personnel to perform a joint mission. State Department funds a number of Practical Case Training projects each year, with support provided on a case-by-case basis.

The International Training and Assistance Unit provides training to foreign law enforcement authorities in all world regions, as well as third-country sites such as the International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA) in Hungary. The FBI Laboratory Division provides training for scientists from international laboratories and cooperates with the exchange of forensic information.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$8,473,820	3,785	Varies

The **Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS)** conducts training for foreign law enforcement professionals on topics including intelligence, alien smuggling prevention, fraudulent document detection, and border patrol operations. In-country training is conducted in different world regions and at established academies such as ILEA in Budapest. The training is funded by a transfer from the Department of State's Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$1,066,000	255	14 days

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfer	Private Sector	Foreign Government	Total Funding	Total Participants
$6,096,444	$0	$6,096,444	$4,027*	$470,959*	$6,571,430	421

*Please note that the Foreign Government category of funding also includes funds from international organizations and other donors. Data for foreign government and private sector funding are not available.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

200 Constitution Avenue, NW • Washington, DC 20210
Public Information: 202-219-7316 • www.dol.gov

Bureau of International Labor Affairs (ILAB)

The **Technical Assistance Programs** of the Department of Labor are designed to develop the host country's sustainable, institutionalized capacity to create and implement democratic and market-oriented labor and social sector programs. The majority of programs support Central and Eastern Europe's labor market transition. These programs respond to the clear need for visible action to support workers affected by economic restructuring, and help the region's governments develop responsible social sector policies and programs that will facilitate their transition to market-oriented economies and democratic political systems.

Annual Interagency Agreements (IAAs) executed between the U.S. Agency for International Development and the U.S. Department of Labor provide the funding and the authority for implementing technical assistance programs in Central and Eastern Europe. Additional resources have been provided through the World Bank to continue USDOL efforts that support these countries' development objectives. In addition, USDOL coordinates closely with other international donor programs, thus leveraging scarce resources through a combination of cooperative programs and information sharing.

The U.S. Department of Labor utilizes federal, state and private sector resources to support developing NGOs and to create replicable training models that can be used to sustain in-country initiatives. Several types of programs such as seminars, workshops, information exchanges, Training of Trainers (TOT) programs, and consultations are used depending on the needs of the target audience and the realities of the given environment.

FY 1997 programs were implemented in Bosnia, Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Macedonia, Romania, Guatemala, Paraguay and South Africa.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$5,510,444	185	10 days

The **U.S. National Administrative Office (NAO)** was established by the Secretary of Labor within the Bureau of International Labor Affairs effective January 1, 1994, as a result of the North American Agreement on Labor Cooperation (NAALC). NAALC is a pact concluded by the United States, Canada, and Mexico as a side agreement to the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). NAALC promotes cooperative activities between the signatories in many labor areas including, but not limited to, workers' rights, occupational safety and health, human resource development, labor statistics, and labor-management relations. The Agreement requires that each signatory establish a National Administrative Office to facilitate its implementation. In addition to its many other functions under the NAALC, the NAO coordinates trinational labor cooperative activities with Canada and Mexico. These activities can consist of seminars, training sessions, working groups and conferences, joint research projects, technical assistance projects, and any other such activities agreed upon by the Agreement signatories. In FY 1997, five workshops/conferences were held in Canada, Mexico, and the United States under the auspices of the NAALC agreement:

- Improving Children's Lives: Child and Youth Labor in North America (public conference)
- Women and Work in the 21st Century (public conference)
- Industrial Relations for the 21st Century (public conference)
- Income Security Programs (closed workshop)
- Occupational Safety and Health Petrochemical and Construction Study Tour
- Non-Standard Work and Changing Work Time Patterns and Practices in North America (closed workshop)

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$186,000	104	2 days

Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)

The **International Labor Statistics Center** of BLS conducts several seminars of four to six weeks' duration each year. The seminars are designed to strengthen the participants' abilities to collect and analyze economic and labor statistics. The participants are statisticians, economists, analysts, and other data users from countries all over the world. The Center will also arrange programs to meet the specific needs of individuals or groups. The Bureau charges tuition for participation in the seminars and special programs. A short program on Training of Trainers (TOT) is offered after several of the seminars. In FY 1997, the International Labor Statistics Center cooperated with the Bureau of International Labor Affairs in offering statistical training as part of larger technical assistance efforts of the Department of Labor in Central and Eastern Europe and South Africa.

Seminars offered by the International Labor Statistics Center include:

- Labor Market Information;
- Measuring Wages, Salaries and Other Benefits;
- Managing Information Technology;

- Constructing Price Indexes;
- Measuring Productivity;
- Measuring Employment and Unemployment;
- Projecting Tomorrow's Workforce Needs;
- Economic Indicators; and
- Analyzing Labor Statistics.

The BLS may conduct seminars overseas on request or provide experts to serve as consultants. In addition, the International Labor Statistics Center arranges appointments for international visitors to the Bureau. In FY 1997, the Center arranged appointments for approximately 300 short-term visitors. These visitors were not funded with Department of Labor appropriated funds. (Please note: these visitors are not reflected in statistical data compiled in this inventory.)

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$400,000	132	35 days

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfer	Private Sector	Foreign Government	Total Funding	Total Participants
$22,257,429	$18,000,000	$4,257,429	$0	$0	$22,257,429	1,300

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

2201 C Street, NW • Washington, DC 20520
Bureau of Public Affairs 202-647-6575 • www.state.gov/index.html

Bureau of Intelligence and Research (INR)

The **Research and Training Program on Eastern Europe and the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union (Title VIII)** was created by legislation in 1983 to redress the diminishing supply of U.S. experts on this region by providing stable, long-term financing on a national level. The program supports advanced research data, methods, and findings; and contact and collaboration among government and private specialists. Funding is provided by USAID.

In FY 1997, awards totaling $4.2 million were made to 10 organizations.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$4,200,000	11	14 days-18 months

Bureau of Diplomatic Security (DS)

The **Antiterrorism Assistance Program (ATA)** is designed to improve the capabilities of foreign countries to overcome terrorist threats while promoting democratic and human rights values essential for free and stable societies. ATA training enhances the antiterrorism skills of foreign police, law enforcement, and security officials while adhering to and fostering human rights standards, and provides a vehicle for continued contact and dialogue between U.S. and foreign security officials.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$18,000,000	1,271	14-21 days

Foreign Service Institute (M/FSI)

The **Foreign Diplomatic Training Program** of the FSI continues to provide training for foreign diplomats from Micronesia under an agreement with the Department of the Interior which has the mandate for this program.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$57,429	18	14 days

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfer	Private Sector	Foreign Government	Total Funding	Total Participants
$2,407,506	$480,422	$1,927,084	$408,300*	$3,120,751*	$5,936,557	2,907

*Please note that data for foreign government and private sector contributions were not available for all programs.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

400 Seventh Street, SW • Washington, DC 20590
Public Information: 202-366-5580 • www.dot.gov

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY/OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORTATION AND TRADE

The **TRANSPORT Project** is administered under the auspices of the United States-Saudi Arabian Joint Economic Commission (JEC). The Department of the Treasury is the lead agency for the JEC under which the TRANSPORT Project and several other projects are administered. The TRANSPORT Project is a cooperative effort between the Department and the Ministry of Communications (MOC). The objectives are to provide training in support of Saudi Arabia's transportation program and to foster technology exchange between the two countries. The Project is funded by the Government of Saudi Arabia with funds deposited in the United States treasury.

In addition to the seven participants who received on-the-job training in the United States, in 1997, permanent DOT staff stationed in Saudi Arabia provided one-day training seminars to approximately 130 Saudi Arabian highway engineers.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$0	-	28 days

FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION (FAA)

The **Office of International Aviation International Training Program** provides training to foreign aviation officials under government-to-government agreements, generally between the FAA and the Civil Aviation Authority in the recipient country. The recipient country usually reimburses the FAA for the costs associated with the training. Funding for some training programs may be arranged through international organizations, such as the International Civil Aviation Organization or

other agencies. The FAA provides training to foreign aviation officials through its International Training Services Center (ITSC) at the FAA Academy in Oklahoma City and also arranges training at universities, colleges, technical schools and industry training facilities throughout the United States. Familiarization and on-the-job training can often be arranged in conjunction with formal training programs. The FAA offers a variety of aviation-related courses, including air traffic control, airworthiness and operations, maintenance and installation of equipment, aviation security and instructor training. The ITSC can also design training courses to meet the aviation needs of a particular country or region. In FY 1997, the FAA provided or arranged training for more than 400 foreign aviation officials from more than 60 countries.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$116,506	426	18 days

The **International Visitors Program** is designed to facilitate cooperation and exchange in the field of aviation. The program's stated goals are to exchange information and experience, encourage and sustain international cooperation, promote acceptance of FAA policies and procedures and of U.S. standards and equipment, and avoid duplication of research and study efforts. In FY 1997, more than 800 visitors participated in the program. The majority of international visitors hosted by the FAA are air traffic controllers interested in visiting FAA air traffic control facilities throughout the country. However, a significant number of visitors are senior-level policy and technical officials who meet with their counterparts to discuss issues pertinent to aviation safety. All costs associated with the FAA International Visitors Program are covered by foreign aviation authorities, privatized government entities, or sponsoring corporations.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$0	808	1 day

Through the **Exchange Visitor Program**, FAA arranges visas for specialists of foreign aviation departments to enter the U.S. for periods of up to three years to conduct studies, exchange information and expertise, and/or participate in cooperative research projects. The Exchange Visitor Program offers FAA offices a way to work cooperatively with foreign aviation officials in the interest of aviation safety. The program can also be used reciprocally to provide for similar FAA visits to foreign aviation departments. In FY 1997, the FAA hosted six Exchange Visitors. Three of the visitors spent their program at the FAA Technical Center in Atlantic City, NJ, while the other three were based at FAA headquarters in Washington, D.C.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$0	6	180 days

FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION (FHWA)

Office of International Programs—International Outreach Programs

The **Office of International Programs** leads the Federal Highway Administration's (FHWA) efforts to serve the U.S. road community's access to international sources of information on road-related technologies and markets, and to provide technical assistance on road transportation issues to developing countries and economies in transition.

The Office of International Programs administers two programs that send people on technology exchange activities: The International Technology Scanning Program and the Border Technology Exchange Program. The Office of International Programs also assists its foreign counterparts with setting up long-term exchange programs for their employees who would like to spend six to twelve months with the FHWA. Generally speaking, the FHWA does not spend U.S. Government funding on these long-term exchange programs. All support comes from foreign sources.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$180,000	660	Varies

The **International Technology Scanning Program (ITSP)** serves as a means for identifying, assessing, and importing foreign highway technologies and practices that can be cost-effectively adapted to U.S. federal, state, and local highway programs. Ultimately, the goal of the program is to provide better, safer, and more environmentally sound roads for the American public by implementing the best practices developed abroad. The ITSP includes two components: scanning team reviews and technical information management. Scanning team reviews involve teams of specialists in a particular discipline that are dispatched to consult with foreign counterparts in selected advanced developed countries. Participants usually represent the FHWA, state highway departments, local governments, and, where appropriate, transportation trade and research groups, the private sector and academia. Scanning team reviews are conducted in cooperation with the American Association of State Highway Transportation Officials (AASHTO), Transportation Research Board (TRB), and NCHRP Panel 20-36 "Highway Research and Technology-International Information Sharing."

Since the program was launched in 1990, approximately 26 reviews have been completed.

The **Border Technology Exchange Program** was created by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), Office of International Programs in 1994 to improve transportation along the U.S./Mexico/Canada border region in support of NAFTA

through technical training, strengthening relationships/communication, harmonizing institutional developments, and coordinating operational efficiencies. The program is implemented by the U.S. border states.

The **National Highway Institute International Programs** team is dedicated to promoting highway transportation expertise worldwide and to increasing the transfer of highway transportation technology to the international transportation community. Primary activities include training programs for international participants, establishment of Technology Transfer Centers, International Highway Fellowships and hosting approximately 150 foreign visitors to the NHI annually. Internationally, the NHI has trained more than 4,000 individuals in more than 120 presentations. The NHI offers its training courses to both groups and individuals. International groups may purchase NHI courses for presentation in a selected country or interested individuals may purchase single slots in international courses presented in the United States.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$100,000	78	Varies

The **Turner-Fairbank Highway Research Center (TFHRC)** in McLean, Virginia, is the primary research facility of the Federal Highway Administration. TFHRC's mission is to solve complex, technical, and practical problems related to the preservation and improvement of our national highway system through advanced research and development in such areas as safety, intelligent transportation systems, pavements, materials, structural technologies, and advanced technologies. The Center has a visitors program that enables professionals in the fields of transportation and transportation engineering to tour its research facilities, receive briefings on the activities of the facility and its individual labs, and to exchange information and discuss technical issues with lab managers. Approximately 105 foreign professionals toured the Center in FY 1997.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$0	105	1 day

The **FEDERAL RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION (FRA)** with its **International Visitors Program,** provides liaison and technical assistance between foreign government-owned and operated railway systems and the U.S. rail industry. In FY 1997, 129 visitors were programmed by the FRA. All visitors are supported through funding from their home governments, international organizations, or other U.S. Government organizations. The majority of FY 1997 visitors were sponsored by the Trade and Development Agency, USAID, and the World Bank.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$0	130	1 day

The **MARITIME ADMINISTRATION'S (MARAD)** overall mission is to promote the development and maintenance of an adequate, well-balanced, United States merchant marine, sufficient to carry the nation's domestic waterborne commerce and a substantial portion of its waterborne foreign commerce, and capable of serving as a naval and military auxiliary in time of war or national emergency.

The **United States Merchant Marine Academy** educates professional officers and leaders who are dedicated to serving the economic and national defense interests of the United States in our armed forces and merchant marine, and who will contribute to an intermodal transportation system that effectively ties America together. The Academy also opens its courses to qualified foreign students. Foreign students attending the Academy are funded entirely from personal resources or by foreign governments. In FY 1997, twenty-one students from Latin America were enrolled at the academy for a full four-year course of study, and two U.S. students spent one academic quarter abroad.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$0	23	4 years

U.S. COAST GUARD (USCG)

The **U.S. Coast Guard Training Programs** provides training to officer, enlisted, and civilian personnel from foreign military and civilian agencies when USCG operational and training requirements permit, when in compliance with applicable laws and authorities, and when funded by another agency. Most training is funded through Security Assistance, International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs programs, or through other U.S. assistance programs or country funds. Since many of the world's maritime nations have forces that operate principally in the littoral seas and conduct missions that resemble those of the U.S. Coast Guard, the idea of training with a multi-mission agency like the Coast Guard offers many benefits. The ever-rising demand was clearly reflected in FY 1997, when resident and deployable training increased by more than 100 percent over the previous two years.

Training is available through resident courses at Coast Guard Training Centers, through on-the-job training at operational units, and through deployable Coast Guard personnel who conduct tailored training and infrastructure assessments by Mobile Education & Training Teams (MTT) in the host country. Training is available in the maritime skills and daily operations that support the Coast Guard missions of maritime law enforcement, maritime safety, marine environmental protection, and national security. The most popular courses are Search and Rescue, the International Maritime Officers Course, and several iterations of Boarding Officer-Maritime Law Enforcement MTTs.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$1,836,000	653	2-3 months

The **U.S. Coast Guard Academy (USCGA)** offers a four-year program with an intensive undergraduate curriculum leading to a Bachelor of Science degree. This, coupled with military and leadership training, enables graduates to assume responsible roles as officers in comparable maritime services in their home countries. The academic program consists of eight majors: civil engineering, electrical engineering, marine engineering and naval architecture, mechanical engineering, operations research, marine and environmental sciences, government, and management. The professional program consists of training in navigation and law enforcement, supplemented by summer programs that include general shipboard training, seagoing experience aboard the sail training ship *Eagle*, military training, and other operational experience; rigorous physical exercise is an integral part of the program.

International nominees must be sponsored by their government through the U.S. diplomatic mission and may apply by meeting all age, academic, language, and interview requirements. Federal Statute 14 USC 195 requires countries of accepted nominees to agree in advance to reimburse the USCG for the cost of instruction. A limited number of full or partial waivers may be granted based upon the most recent World Bank list of high income countries; however, countries may opt to pay full tuition to this prestigious military academy.

The USCGA is limited statutorily to a maximum of 36 enrolled international cadets. An annual solicitation with detailed information is sent to all posts in the August-September timeframe.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$175,000	11	4 years

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfer	Private Sector	Foreign Government	Total Funding	Total Participants
$8,992,517	$1,818,723	$7,173,794	$15,000	$3,411,385	$12,418,902	7,388

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

1500 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW • Washington, DC 20220
Office of Public Liaison 202 622-1660 • www.ustreas.gov

The **Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC)** is a partnership of federal law enforcement organizations. Its mission is to provide quality, cost-effective training for law enforcement professionals.

The **International Criminal Investigations in an Automated Environment Training Program (IL CIAETP)** was combined with the **International Telecommunications Fraud Investigations Training Program (IL TCFTP)** and conducted for an audience representing a network security initiative nicknamed Lathe Gambit. It is coordinated by the 650th Military Intelligence Group out of Belgium, and its mission is to stimulate the flow of network intrusion information between services and countries of Allied Command Europe. Lathe Gambit currently represents law enforcement, counterintelligence, systems and threat experts representing 15 nations and over 50 agencies of Allied Command Europe. In order to meet the needs of Lathe Gambit, the training was modified to delete the U.S.-specific law and technology components. These programs were presented at the request of, and with the cooperation of, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the Internal Revenue Service.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$83,654	83	Not reported

The **Advanced Physical Security Training Program** is designed to provide participants with an in-depth knowledge of physical security systems and procedures. The training includes conceptual security considerations, vulnerability assessments, and familiarization with hardware and procedures. This program is presented

under an Interagency Agreement between the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center and the Department of State Bureau of Diplomatic Security.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$64,320	48	Not reported

The **International Banking and Money Laundering Training Program** was established for federal law enforcement intelligence analysts to allow them to interpret international money laundering and cash flow information. The program is designed for criminal investigations and law enforcement intelligence analysts involved in financial investigations.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$293,309	6	Not reported

The **Seaport/Antiterrorism Training Program** is designed for a mid-level manager or first-line supervisor, with security and contingency planning duties and responsibilities associated with a seaport. This program is presented under an Interagency Agreement between the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center and the Department of State Bureau of Diplomatic Security.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$40,000	7	Not reported

The **Marine Law Enforcement Training Program** provides basic training for employees of those agencies and organizations involved in the specialized areas of marine regulation and law enforcement. The major emphasis of this comprehensive training program is on the safe and proper operation of marine patrol vessels, with specific training in law enforcement operations. This program is presented under an Interagency Agreement between the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center and the Department of State Bureau of Diplomatic Security.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$81,987	16	Not reported

The **Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF)** is a law enforcement organization within the U.S. Department of the Treasury, dedicated to reducing violent crime, collecting revenue, and protecting the public.

The **Investigative and Technical Police Training** at the **International Law Enforcement Academy**, Budapest, Hungary and at the **Federal Law Enforcement Training Center**, Glynco, Georgia, provided training in postblast investigation for law enforcement officers from Honduras and Colombia. A 30-day training program was conducted for five auditors and examiners of the Russian Tax Police, here in the United States. The students had the opportunity to accompany ATF personnel

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

and observe their daily interactions with members of the public sector, private industries, and operations of the Bureau. Also, for the first time, in FY 1997 four Russian arson/explosives investigators attended the state and local training program at FLECTC for the Advanced Arson Origin/Courtroom Techniques course.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$1,803,260	199	30 days

The **Firearms and Explosives Identification (Basic)** course provides international students with an overview of ATF's history and function, the U.S. firearms industry, and laws and regulations relating to the illegal purchase and trafficking of firearms and explosives, as well as how ATF identifies and documents commercial and military firearms and explosives for tracing purposes.

The **Firearms and Explosives Identification (Advanced)** course is an in-depth continuation of the Basic course, designed to show the participants how the tracing techniques taught in the Phase I of the training are applied in "real time." The visit to the ATF National Tracing Centers (NC) and the firearms manufacturing plant offers a unique view as to how firearms are identified and controlled, from start to finish.

The **Firearms Trafficking Seminar** provides a forum for the upper management levels of law enforcement agencies to be involved in the control and accountability of firearms in their respective jurisdiction.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$402,881	100	Not reported

The **K-9 Explosives Detection Program,** funded by the Department of State, Antiterrorism Assistance Program, is designed to train canines for foreign governments in the detection of explosive compounds in their fight against terrorism. In addition, ATF instructs the police agencies of the foreign governments on how to train their own K-9 trainers and K-9 handlers in the ATF methodologies of canine explosives detection. The objective is for the foreign governments to be able to duplicate this methodology without having to rely on ATF or the United States Government.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$1,150,000	40	Not reported

Internal Revenue Service (IRS)

The **Office of Tax Administration Advisory Services** supports U.S. foreign policy through sharing IRS technical expertise with foreign governments. The Office's long-term goal is to assist foreign governments in improving tax administration as a means of developing their economic infrastructure. In providing its advisory services, IRS hosts a variety of U.S.-based training courses and other short- and

long-term assistance for foreign officials which lay the groundwork for encouraging tax treaties and exchanges of information, facilitating mutual compliance efforts, detecting non-compliance, and improving U.S. knowledge of global tax administration.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$1,725,106	668	Not reported

United States Customs Service

The **Office of International Affairs, International Training and Assistance Program,** develops and coordinates specialized training programs to present to foreign customs officials. Most programs are short-term training or long-term assistance programs provided in other nations.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$3,300,000	5,318	Not reported

Bureau of Engraving and Printing

An exchange between the Bureau and the Bank of England Printing Works (BOEPW) consists of a two-week period in which participants tour the respective facility and engage in information-exchange sessions with top-level management officials. Participants are allowed to go on the production floor to observe operations and discuss systems and processes with all levels of employees at the facility. It is anticipated that, with the information shared and discussed during this program, the participants will garner enough data to take back to the work place to share with officials, resulting in improvements to systems and processes.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$3,000	1	14 days

Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC)

The **Foreign Technical Assistance Work Program** promotes a safe and sound international banking system by maintaining the OCC's relationship with the international financial community and providing technical advice and assistance to foreign bank supervisory authorities.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$45,000	89	Not reported

Office of Thrift Supervision (OTS)

Under the **Foreign Visitors Program** (Bankers), the OTS meets with members of governments of other countries' banking systems to share ideas and experiences, develop skills, and build a greater understanding of the respective financial services industries. The interest and frequency of foreign delegation visitations to the OTS have dramatically increased over the past two years. This is due in part to the problems they are experiencing in their own banking industries. They see OTS' experiences and lessons learned from the thrift industry crisis of the 1980s and early 1990s as directly relevant to many issues they currently face.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
Not reported	121	Not reported

United States Secret Service

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
Not reported	692	7 days

The **Combating Counterfeiting and Economic Fraud Course** introduces participants to current international trends in financial systems fraud specific to financial institutions, credit cards, and money laundering. The electronic crimes of computer fraud and telecommunications fraud are explored, with particular emphasis being given to current international schemes. Current methods of counterfeiting currency and the emergence of organized criminal groups perpetrating counterfeit currency are explored and the implications discussed.

The **Forensic Applications and Combating Counterfeiting and Economic Fraud Course** introduces participants to current forensic applications employed in financial crimes investigations. The areas covered in this course are the detection and analysis of counterfeit U.S. currency, the chemical analysis of inks, paper and other material, and the detection and analysis of counterfeit credit cards and fingerprint analysis.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfer	Private Sector	Foreign Government	Total Funding	Total Participants
$72,500	$72,500	$0	$181,070	$12,600	$266,170	1,335

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW • Washington, DC 20004
Office of Management Operations 202 564 6611 • www.epa.gov

Office of International Activities

Ecosystems and transboundary pollutants do not respect international boundaries. As a result, unilateral domestic actions by the United States are inadequate to achieve some of EPA's most important environmental goals, one of which is the reduction of global and cross-border environmental risks to the United States that originate in other countries and undermine U.S. investments in environmental protection. To facilitate multilateral cooperation in achieving EPA's environmental goals, foreign visitors are invited to observe U.S. environmental protection facilities and procedures. Continued leadership by the United States and the EPA is necessary in building the international cooperation and technical capacity needed to address these issues successfully. Where the accomplishment of U.S. environmental goals requires the cooperation and coordination of other countries, the Office of International Activities works with the Department of State, other federal agencies, states, tribes, and non-governmental organizations to ensure that U.S. environmental interests are appropriately addressed. Legislation and international agreements supporting these operations include: Clean Water Act, Clean Air Act, North American Agreement on Environmental Cooperation, Pollution Prevention Act, Toxic Substances Control Act, 1989 U.S./USSR Agreement on Pollution, World Trade Organization Agreement, and the North American Free Trade Agreement.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfer	Private Sector	Foreign Government	Total Funding	Total Participants
$0	$0	$0	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	20

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

550 17th Street, NW • Washington, DC 20429
Office of Corporate Communications: 202-416-6940 • www.fdic.gov

The **FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION** (FDIC) through its **Overseas Technical Assistance and Visitors Program** provides technical training assistance on banking-related deposit insurance issues. FDIC's international activities are generally conducted on an agency-to-agency basis with its counterparts in other nations, typically central banks or deposit insurance agencies. Through its Overseas Technical Assistance and Visitors Program, FDIC also schedules visits, briefings, and technical discussions with foreign officials seeking information on its activities. Foreign visitors programmed through FDIC are sponsored by their home government, international organizations or private foundations or other U.S. Government agencies such as USIA and USAID.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$0	20	Not reported

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfer	Private Sector	Foreign Government	Total Funding	Total Participants
$65,180	$0	$65,180	Not reported	$14,663*	$79,843	670

*Please note that data for foreign government contributions were not available for all programs.

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

500 C Street, SW • Washington, DC 20472
Public Information 202-646-4600 • www.fema.gov

The **FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY (FEMA)** engages in international cooperative activities to assist other countries to prepare for and respond to natural and man-made disasters in order to reduce the loss of life and property. The exchange of emergency management information and expertise not only helps to save lives and to prevent economic losses, it also builds local emergency management capabilities. These local capabilities, in turn, help stabilize governments in the event of disaster. Emergency management assistance also presents a constructive means of engaging evolving governments and societies and fostering global understanding and working relationships between other countries and the United States.

International Programs

Cooperation with the Russian Federation Program. In July 1996, Vice President Gore and Russian Prime Minister Chernomyrdin signed a ten-year Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the United States and Russia on cooperation in natural and man-made technological disaster prevention and response. The Russian Ministry for Civil Defense, Emergencies and Elimination of the Consequences of Natural Disasters (EMERCOM of Russia) and FEMA are the executive agents responsible for implementing the MOU. In addition to the MOU, three Working Protocols and two annual Work Plans have been signed to implement the cooperative program. A joint committee, consisting of FEMA (chair), the U.S. Departments of Agriculture, Defense, Energy, Health and Human Services, State, Transportation, and the U.S. Agency for International Development, is responsible for implementing the MOU.

Through the MOU, FEMA and EMERCOM of Russia have been increasing cooperation in the areas of mitigation, emergency preparedness, and response and recovery. In 1997, there were more than 50 cooperative events with 22 individuals

participating in exchange and training activities. In 1998, more than 130 cooperative events are planned, many involving state and local governments.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$65,180	22	16 days

Emergency Preparedness and Disaster Management Visitors Program. In FY 1997, FEMA Headquarters and regional offices hosted more than 600 foreign government emergency preparedness and disaster management officials who were seeking information on disaster preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation policies, programs, methods and techniques. The visitors came primarily from Pacific Rim nations who face similar risk management issues from earthquakes, typhoons and river basin flooding. The international visitors came from 28 countries in Africa, Asia, Europe, and North and South America. The key countries and number of visitors are as follows: Japan, more than 200 visitors; China, more than 75 visitors; Korea, more than 70 visitors; and Russia, more than 66 visitors (in addition to the visits under the MOU with Russia noted above).

Many of the countries benchmarking against FEMA natural and technological disaster management programs are developed or rapidly industrializing nations that seek disaster management capabilities for saving lives and property and sustaining economic development. International visitors are funded entirely from sources in their home countries or by other U.S. Government organizations.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$0	605	1 day

The **National Emergency Training Center (NETC)** of FEMA in Emmitsburg, MD is home to the Emergency Management Institute (EMI) and the National Fire Academy (NFA). There, emergency managers, firefighters and elected officials can take classes in many areas of emergency management, including emergency planning, exercise design and evaluation, disaster management, hazardous materials response, and fire service management. In FY 1997, 43 individuals from 10 countries joined their U.S. counterparts in classes at NETC. All of NETC's foreign participants are funded entirely from sources in their home countries.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$0	43	5 days

The **Emergency Management Institute (EMI)** enhances U.S. emergency management practices and minimizes the impact of disasters on the American public through a nationwide residential and non-residential training program. EMI curricula are structured to meet the needs of a diverse audience with an emphasis on how the various elements work together in emergencies to save lives and protect property. Instruction focuses on four phases of emergency management: mitigation, pre-

paredness, response and recovery. A significant portion of the training is conducted by state emergency management agencies under cooperative agreements with FEMA. In FY 1997, eight individuals from six countries enrolled in EMI training courses.

The **National Fire Academy** enhances the ability of fire and emergency services and allied professionals to deal more effectively with fire and related emergencies. Courses are delivered at the resident facility in Emmitsburg, MD, and throughout the country in cooperation with state and local fire training organizations, colleges, and universities. Any person with substantial involvement in fire prevention and control, emergency medical services, or fire-related emergency management activities is eligible to apply for Academy courses. In FY 1997, 35 individuals from four countries enrolled in NFA training courses.

Foreign Seminars Program. At the request of foreign counterpart organizations and pending staff availability, NETC will consider conducting overseas training seminars in a wide variety of emergency management topics. FEMA has no budget allocation for such training activities, so expenses must be covered either by the requesting foreign organization or another USG agency. No such foreign-based training activities took place during FY 1997.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfer	Private Sector	Foreign Government	Total Funding	Total Participants
$0	$0	$0	Not reported	Not reported	$0	233

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

888 First Street, NE • Washington, DC 20426
External Affairs 202-208-1088 • www.ferc.fed.us

The **FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION (FERC)** is an independent regulatory commission within the Department of Energy (DOE). Its function is to oversee America's electric utilities, natural gas industry, hydroelectric projects, and oil pipeline transportation system. The Commission chooses regulatory approaches that foster competitive markets whenever possible, assures access to reliable service at a reasonable price, and gives full and fair consideration to environmental and community impacts in assessing the public interest of energy projects.

Through its **International Visitors Program,** FERC shares its regulatory approach and lessons learned with professional counterparts from around the world. Individual or group meetings and briefings are arranged upon request for foreign professionals who are seeking more information on U.S. domestic energy regulatory issues. No U.S. Government appropriated funds are used to support this program. In FY 1997, 233 visitors participated in the program.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$0	233	1 day

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfer	Private Sector	Foreign Government	Total Funding	Total Participants
$801,486	$0	$801,486	$0	$0	$801,486	324

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

Sixth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW • Washington, DC 20580
Office of Public Affairs (Press Office): 202-326-2180 • www.ftc.gov

Bureau of Competition, International Antitrust Division

The **Foreign Visitors Program** helps to support the FTC's antitrust advocacy in multilateral organizations and in bilateral relationships by arranging visits between FTC staff and foreign government, academic and business persons to help them learn how the FTC fulfills its enforcement mission. Through this public outreach, the Commission hopes to foster understanding of our approach to antitrust, nurture cooperation with enforcement efforts, and potentially bring convergence with our laws and approaches to antitrust.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$0	141	1-7 days

Bureau of Consumer Protection

The **International Consumer Protection Program** aims to (1) develop cooperative relationships with foreign law enforcement authorities, (2) provide advice and a point of liaison to litigating staff when international issues arise in investigations and enforcement actions, (3) contribute to U.S. foreign policy initiatives in areas within the FTC expertise, and (4) offer outreach to visitors from abroad, particularly with respect to ongoing FTC activities and policies.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$0	138	1-7 days

Office of International Technical Assistance

Under the **Competition and Consumer Protection Policy Technical Assistance Program**, FTC attorneys and economists undertake missions to work with compe-

tition and consumer protection agencies in Central and Eastern Europe, countries of the former Soviet Union, and countries in Central and South America. These staffers explain the principles of competitive markets, help draft competition and consumer protection laws, train counterparts in investigative techniques, offer advice about pending cases in host countries, and assist in establishing consumer education systems. The program receives funding from USAID.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$801,486	45	7 days–6 months

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfer	Private Sector	Foreign Government	Total Funding	Total Participants
$963,200	$963,200	$0	$549,400	$0	$1,512,600	42

INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION

901 North Stuart Street • Arlington, VA 22203
Telephone: 703-841-3800 • www.iaf.gov

The **INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION (IAF)**, an independent agency of the U.S. Government, has the primary mission to promote the following grassroots development strategies in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) through partnerships among the private, non-governmental, and public sectors:

- Local development. Recognizing trends toward governmental decentralization to the municipal level in Latin America and the Caribbean, this strategy promotes local collaboration and partnerships among local governments, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), citizens, and businesses to foster grassroots development.
- Social investment. This strategy supports cooperation and partnerships among businesses, corporations, community-based organizations, NGOs, and public sources at the local, national and international levels to encourage grassroots development.

The **Fellowship Program** of the Inter-American Foundation prepares a cadre of professionals for leadership in promoting the Inter-American Foundation's institutional strategies for grassroots development in Latin America and the Caribbean —local development and social investment. The Fellowship Program complements other IAF programs and supports IAF development strategies by providing grants to train future non-governmental organization leaders, conduct field research on grassroots issues, and disseminate the lessons learned by prominent grassroots development leaders. Together, more than 875 IAF Fellows, plus the professional, academic, and governmental networks to which they belong, constitute a web of contacts capable of promoting local development and social investment.

In FY 1997, the IAF Fellowship Program celebrated its 24th anniversary by providing IAF fellowship grants to 26 private and public universities in 17 U.S. states. These university grants contained 42 awards for individual Fellows at their respective universities.

The national and international competitions of the Foundation's three academic fellowship programs resulted in these 42 fellowships to development practitioners, applied researchers, and scholars. These new Fellows will pursue U.S. graduate education, conduct field research, or disseminate information in the following IAF development strategies:

• Local development	69%
• Social investment	12%
• Combination of both strategies	19%
• Total	100%

The **U.S. Graduate Study Fellowship Program for Latin America and Caribbean (LAC) Citizens** supports professionals and applied researchers whose work in grassroots development would benefit from advance study in the United States. This program strengthens NGOs and local development partnerships in the region, and enhances their ability to promote local development and social investment. In 1997, 18 fellowships were awarded to men and women from 12 countries to study in 14 universities in 10 U.S. states.

The two **Field Research Fellowship Programs** at the doctoral and masters level support degree candidates enrolled in U.S. universities to conduct field research in Latin America or the Caribbean on grassroots development, local development, and social investment. These two programs support academic programs in U.S. universities concentrating on Latin America and the Caribbean, bolster the U.S. network specializing in LAC grassroots development, and strengthen other organizations involved in grassroots development, local development and social investment in Latin America and the Caribbean. Twenty-four fellowship grants—17 in the doctoral-level program and seven in the masters-level program—were awarded for field research in 10 countries in FY 1997. The Fellows, including three citizens from LAC countries, are affiliated with 17 universities in 14 U.S. states.

The **Dante B. Fascell Inter-American Fellowship Program,** inaugurated in 1991, provides fellowships to distinguished Latin American or Caribbean leaders for their dissemination throughout the hemisphere of successful approaches to grassroots development which promote social development and social investment in the region. This unique South-to-South program focuses exclusively on public dissemination and communication so that people in the LAC region can learn from each other and improve the way they deal with problems at the grassroots level. Through this program, leaders share successful strategies, strengthen organizations and their networks, and provide leadership for grassroots development, local development and social investment. Unlike other IAF fellowship programs, this program does not involve university enrollment, nor is it an annual competition.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$963,200	42	1-1.5 years

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfer	Private Sector	Foreign Government	Total Funding	Total Participants
$1,015,225	$247,525	$767,700	$4,300,000	$750,000	$6,065,225	315

JAPAN-UNITED STATES FRIENDSHIP COMMISSION

1120 Vermont Avenue, NW • Washington, DC 20005
Telephone: 202-275-7712 • www2.dgsys.com/~justc/commissn/commissn.html

The **JAPAN-UNITED STATES FRIENDSHIP COMMISSION** was established as an independent agency in 1975. The Commission administers a U.S. Government trust fund that originated in connection with the return to the Japanese government of certain U.S. facilities in Okinawa and for postwar American assistance to Japan. Income from the fund is available for the promotion of scholarly, cultural, and public affairs activities between the two countries. The Japan-United States Friendship Commission was created by an Act of Congress signed by President Ford on October 20, 1975, and was provided by Congress with an initial trust fund of $18 million plus a Japanese yen amount equivalent to about $12.5 million at the 1975 exchange rate.

The Commission's principal activities are divided into three areas: Education and Training, Research, and Cultural Affairs. Education programs are designed to train American area specialists in Japan in both the scholarly and non-academic professions. Education projects are funded in such areas as broadcast media, language teaching, CD-ROM development, acquisition and management of library and information resources, and faculty exchanges for the purpose of curriculum development. The Commission sponsors individual research on emerging policy issues of critical importance in the U.S.-Japan relationship and dissemination of results to the policymaking community. The Commission also provides support to cultural institutions for collaborative productions and individual artist exchanges.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$1,015,225	315	1 year

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfer	Private Sector	Foreign Government	Total Funding	Total Participants
$123,057	$121,657	$1,400	$279,650	$75,791	$478,498	1,586

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

1st and Independence Avenue, SE • Washington, DC 20540-4000
Public Affairs Office 202-707-2905 • www.loc.gov

The **LIBRARY OF CONGRESS** exchange and training programs are, in the main, without charge, i.e., funded privately or by foreign governments. The Library, among its various international activities, attracts a significant number of official visitors, accommodates visiting scholars under a J-visa program, and hosts a small number of foreign interns within its Preservation Directorate.

With the Open Society Institute of New York (a Soros foundation) as funder, the Library accepted 12 Visiting Fellows from Eastern European countries. These librarians and information specialists were introduced to the mission, organization, and operations of the Library. The continuing program included a month of general orientation and two months of work experience within the Library designed to meet the Fellows' professional needs. The main objectives are to expose foreign libraries to the specific role of the Library of Congress as a national and parliamentary library and to the role of libraries in an open society.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfer	Private Sector	Foreign Government	Total Funding	Total Participants
$2,800	$2,800	$0	$0	$0	$2,800	2

MARINE MAMMAL COMMISSION

4340 East-West Highway • Bethesda, MD 20814
Telephone 301-504-0087

The **MARINE MAMMAL COMMISSION** initiates or undertakes research it deems necessary in connection with marine mammal conservation and protection domestically and internationally, maintains a continuing review of research programs conducted or proposed under the Marine Mammal Protection Act, and takes any feasible steps to prevent wasteful duplication of research.

The **Research and Studies Program** in FY 1997 brought a Russian professor to participate in the Commission's annual meeting and sponsored a U.S. scientist to attend the Mexican Marine Mammal Society's annual meeting.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$2,800	2	7 days

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfer	Private Sector	Foreign Government	Total Funding	Total Participants
$5,600,000	$5,600,000	$0	Not reported	Not reported	$5,600,000	231

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

300 E Street, SW • Washington, DC 20546
Public Information: 202-358-2345 • www.hq.nasa.gov

The **Resident Research Associate Program** places international post-doctoral researchers in summer intern positions or one-year assignments at U.S. research facilities. NASA provides funding to the National Research Council (NRC) annually from its appropriation to support program administration and to provide a stipend for those researchers who are assigned to NASA facilities. In FY 1997, 121 NASA sponsored international research associates participated in the program. The NRC also places research associates in several other government agencies, including the Department of Defense, Environmental Protection Agency, National Institutes of Health, National Institute of Standards and Technology, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and U.S. Geological Survey.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$5,600,000	121	1 year

Through the **Guest Worker Program,** NASA enters into appropriate arrangements with foreign government or research organizations to host foreign research or technical specialists at NASA facilities for periods of one to two years. Each guest worker must bring unique qualifications in his/her field of expertise and the work or research to be accomplished must contribute directly to the achievement of NASA mission objectives. The foreign organization is responsible for all financial support for the guest worker, including all travel and subsistence expenses. No U.S. Government appropriated funds are expended in support of these guest workers.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$0	110	1.5 years

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfer	Private Sector	Foreign Government	Total Funding	Total Participants
$45,000	$45,000	$0	$0	$0	$45,000	951

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION

8601 Adelphi Road • College Park, MD 20740-6001
Public Affairs Staff: 301-713-6000 • www.nara.gov

Most participants in the **International Visitors Program** of the U.S. National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) are endorsed by foreign embassies or U.S. Government agencies. Through interagency funding transfers NARA is able to send a few of its staff each year to attend meetings of the International Council on Archives.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$45,000	951	Not reported

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfer	Private Sector	Foreign Government	Total Funding	Total Participants
$985,000	$400,000	$585,000	$1,275,000	$525,000	$2,785,000	1,131

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW • Washington, DC 20506
Office of Communications 202-682-5570 • www.arts.endow.gov

The **International Partnerships Office** of the **NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS (NEA)** brings the benefits of international exchange to arts organizations, artists, and audiences nationwide through its collaborative initiatives with other funders. The Endowment's support of international activities showcases U.S. arts abroad and broadens the scope of experience of American artists to enrich the art that they create. International activities help increase worldwide recognition of the excellence, diversity, and vitality of the arts of the United States. Through all its work, the International Partnerships Office helps American artists and arts organizations develop international ties that strengthen the many art forms of the United States.

The principal international activities supported by NEA include the following:

- the Fund for U.S. Artists at International Festivals and Exhibitions, which finances the presentation of a broad range of artists from across the United States at worldwide international festivals and exhibitions. The program is administered through an agreement with various private sector organizations and the U.S. Information Agency.
- the U.S.-Japan Creative Artists Fellowship Program, which was established in 1978 in cooperation with the Japan-United States Friendship Commission and Bunka-Cho (Japanese Agency for Cultural Affairs). This program provides six-month fellowships in Japan for individual American artists in any discipline to create new work and pursue their individual artistic goals. A reciprocal arrangement allows Japanese artists to engage in similar activities in the United States.
- the U.S.-Ireland-Northern Ireland Residencies Program, which enables arts organization in the three countries to exchange artists for month-long residences.
- the ArtsLink Program, which encourages artistic interchange with Central and Eastern Europe and the New Independent States of the former Soviet Union. Under the ArtsLink Collaborative Projects, support is provided for U.S. artists to work on mutually beneficial projects with colleagues from the region. The ArtsLink Residencies enable arts organizations to host visiting artists or managers for a five-week period.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$985,000	1,131	21 days

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfer	Private Sector	Foreign Government	Total Funding	Total Participants
$91,500	$91,500	$0	$59,020	$0	$150,520	5

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY

1101 Fifteenth Street NW • Washington, DC 20005
Telephone 202 293 9072 • www.ned.org

The **NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY, (NED)** is a nonprofit grant-making organization established by Congress in 1983 and funded by an annual Congressional appropriation. The Endowment seeks to strengthen democratic electoral processes in cooperation with indigenous democratic forces; foster cooperation with those abroad dedicated to the cultural values, institutions, and organizations of democratic pluralism; and encourage the establishment and growth of democratic development in a manner consistent both with the broad concerns of U.S. national interests and with specific requirements of democratic groups in other countries.

The **International Forum for Democratic Studies** sponsors the **Visiting Fellows Program.** The program, which is funded primarily by private contributions, enables scholars, journalists, and practitioners of democracy from around the world to spend from three to ten months in residence at the Forum's offices in Washington, D.C., exploring the theory and practice of democracy. During FY 1997, five Fellows were in residence representing Ethiopia, Ghana, Japan, Egypt, and the United Kingdom. Public funding indicated below does not include significant non-monetary support provided to Fellows, such as office space, computer and other equipment use, and access to the Forum's Democracy Resource Center. Many Fellows in the program have financial support from other sources.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$91,500	5	6 months

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfer	Private Sector	Foreign Government	Total Funding	Total Participants
$1,645,358	$1,645,358*	$0	$448,842	$0	$2,094,200	92

*Program was funded by a separate appropriation for federal programs of U.S. institutions supporting humanities research abroad. The amount shown is the agency's estimate of appropriated funds for this purpose.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

1100 Pennsylvania Avenue NW • Washington, DC 20506
Public Affairs 202-606-8446 • www.neh.fed.us

The **NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES (NEH)** supports scholarship, education, and public programs in the humanities. The Endowment funds research, education, museum exhibitions, documentaries, preservation, and activities of the state humanities councils. As part of the Endowment's support for research, funding for fellowship programs is provided to selected U.S. institutions that support humanities research in foreign countries. This funding helps to widen access to the resources of these institutions and assures opportunities for humanities scholars in the arena of international research, where other public and private funders often give higher priority to projects in the social sciences, policy studies, or economic development. Grantee institutions are expected to award NEH fellowships through competitive selection procedures, according to NEH guidelines.

In FY 1997, the Endowment joined in a cooperative funding initiative with the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation to increase support for fellowship programs at independent centers for advanced study in the humanities. Under the terms of the partnerships the NEH increased its allocation of funds to support fellowship programs at domestic and overseas centers for fiscal years 1997 and 1998. FY 1997 awards for fellowship programs included grants to eight U.S. overseas research centers for fellowships; the increased funding will allow these institutions to offer the equivalent of 33 year-long fellowships over the next three years. During FY 1997, NEH funds awarded in previous years supported 73 humanities scholars conducting research in archives, museums, and archaeological sites in 35 countries. Private gifts generated by NEH offers of matching funds supported approximately 30 additional fellows. NEH fellows pursued topics in history, literature, philosophy, the history of religion, and the history of art and have published numerous books and articles.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$1,645,358	92	6 months

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfer	Private Sector	Foreign Government	Total Funding	Total Participants
$12,334,973	$12,334,973	$0	Not reported	Not reported	$12,334,973	2,252

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

4201 Wilson Boulevard • Arlington, VA 22230
NSF Information Center 703-306-1234 • www.nsf.gov

The **NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION'S** support of international activities is an integral part of its mission to promote the progress of U.S. science and engineering. In particular, the Foundation recognizes the importance of 1) enabling U.S. researchers and educators to advance their work through international collaboration and 2) helping to ensure that future generations of U.S. scientists and engineers gain professional experience early in their careers.

Consistent with the international character of science and engineering, disciplinary programs throughout the Foundation offer support to U.S. scientists and engineers for the international aspects of their research. NSF expends approximately $300 million on international activities.

The **Division of International Programs (INT)** supports an array of targeted programs covering all regions of the world, which are aimed at promoting new partnerships between U.S. scientists and engineers and their foreign colleagues. The regions covered are 1) Africa, Near East and South Asia; 2) The Americas; 3) East Asia and the Pacific; 4) Eastern Europe and the New Independent States; 5) Japan; and 6) Western Europe. These programs have three principal objectives: human resource development; expanding cooperative research opportunities; and ensuring U.S. involvement in advanced research worldwide. Programs involving young scientists or new collaborative efforts are given preference. In addition, the Division has the responsibility for providing NSF support to several international organizations.

The data in this report focus on the targeted regional programs and the International Research Fellows Program supported by INT in FY 1997. Approximately $12.5 million was expended by INT for activities in these two general categories. The regional programs include the following types of activities: cooperative research projects; dissertation enhancement awards; joint seminars and workshops; planning visits; and graduate student activities. This report also includes data on foreign researchers supported through NSF funding. However, significant numbers

of foreign researchers participating in joint programs with NSF are supported by their corresponding foreign governmental science and technology organizations. Data on these foreign researchers are not included in this report.

Fields of Science and Engineering supported by INT in FY 1997	
Mathematical and Physical Sciences	33.0%
Biological Sciences	26.8%
Geosciences	14.4%
Engineering	14.0%
Social, Behavioral, & Economic Sciences	6.3%
Computer & Information Science & Engineering	3.6%
Polar Programs	1.2%
Education & Human Resources	0.3%

Cooperative Research Projects facilitate internationalization of domestic research projects whose core support is provided by other sources (often an NSF research division) by linking them with projects planned and carried out by foreign counterpart investigators. Typical awards cover two to three years of cooperation and are intended to initiate international cooperation involving new foreign partners or new types of activities with established partners. Long-standing cooperative activities are expected to have established an adequate track record to be competitive within NSF's disciplinary research programs. In FY 1997, over $9 million was devoted to the support of cooperative research projects by INT.

Dissertation Enhancement Awards support dissertation research at overseas sites by graduate students enrolled in U.S. institutions. They cover funds for international travel, living expenses, and other items not normally available from the student's university. Priority is given to applicants who are U.S. citizens or permanent residents. Since these awards are intended to encourage the development of international experience and outlook among new generations of U.S. scientists and engineers, recipients are expected to work in close cooperation with their host country institutions. In FY 1997, over $200,000 was awarded by INT under this category.

International Research Fellow Awards are designed to introduce scientists and engineers in the early stages of their careers to opportunities abroad for periods of three to 24 months, thereby furthering NSF's goals of establishing productive, long-term relationships between U.S. and foreign science and engineering communities. These awards are available in any field of science or engineering supported by NSF. Award recipients must be U.S. citizens or permanent residents who have earned a doctoral degree within six years before the date of application (five in the case of Japan), expect to receive the doctoral degree by the award date, or who have equivalent experience beyond the Masters Degree level. In FY 1997, INT spent over $1 million in support of this program.

Joint Seminars and Workshops involving groups of U.S. and foreign counterpart investigators are intended to provide opportunities to identify common priorities in specific, well-defined research areas and, ideally, to begin preparation of cooperative research proposals. Generally, such meetings involve no more than 30

participants. Usually they involve approximately ten U.S. and ten foreign participants, with no more than two U.S. participants from any one institution. Foreign participants may come from more than one country. Meetings must be organized in cooperation with appropriate foreign institutions, including universities or equivalent organizations, professional societies, or multilateral organizations. In FY 1997, INT spent approximately $1 million for joint seminars and workshops in its regional programs.

Planning Visits of one to two weeks duration are intended to permit U.S. investigators to consult with prospective foreign partners to finalize plans for a cooperative activity eligible for support by the Division of International Programs. Proposals for such visits are considered only in cases where 1) there is evidence that substantial progress has already been made in planning the prospective joint activity; 2) the Division judges that face-to-face discussion is essential to complete plans; and 3) other likely sources of travel support are unavailable.

Graduate Student Activities receive support from the Division of International Programs in a number of ways. In addition to providing assistance to graduate students in cooperative research projects, the Division funds a small number of special programs for U.S. graduate students in science and engineering. The Summer Institute for Graduate Students in Japan and Korea provides graduate students in science and engineering (including bio-medical sciences) with first-hand experience in a Japanese or Korean research environment, intensive language training, and an introduction to science and science policy infrastructure in these two countries. The Summer Research Experiences for Graduate Students is designed to introduce small groups of U.S. graduate students to Western European science and engineering in the context of a research laboratory and to initiate personal relationships that will foster the students' capability to engage in future international cooperative activity.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfer	Private Sector	Foreign Government	Total Funding	Total Participants
$3,769,000	$529,000	$3,240,000	Not reported	Not reported	$3,769,000	744

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

11555 Rockville Pike • Rockville, MD 20852
Public Information: 301-415-8200 • www.nrc.gov

The **NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION (NRC)** implements wide-ranging programs of international cooperation and assistance to help ensure the peaceful, safe, and environmentally acceptable uses of nuclear energy. As the regulator of the world's largest civil nuclear program, the NRC has broad capabilities to contribute to international safety and regulatory programs. These capabilities span such areas as regulatory philosophy, nuclear power plant safety, radiation protection, nuclear materials safeguarding and physical protection, waste management, and decommissioning of nuclear facilities. At the same time the NRC, its licensees, and the nuclear industry in the United States gain insights and useful technical information through participation in these activities. The data provided below capture the entire NRC international program and include both exchange and training efforts.

Regional Programs

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$3,747,000	733	Varies

New Independent States of the Former Soviet Union.

NRC conducts programs with Russia, Ukraine, Belarus, Armenia, and Kazakhstan. These programs are in the form of interagency agreements between NRC, the Defense Special Weapons Agency (DSWA), and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). NRC coordinates a range of safety and safeguards assistance and some cooperative activities, as appropriate, to develop and strengthen independent nuclear regulatory authorities through training, information exchanges, cooperative efforts, and through purchasing of equipment.

Central and Eastern Europe.

NRC also conducts programs with Hungary, Czech Republic, Slovak Republic, Bulgaria, and Lithuania. These programs are in the form of interagency agreements between NRC and USAID. NRC coordinates a range of safety assistance and some cooperative activities, as appropriate, to develop and strengthen independent nuclear regulatory authorities through training, information exchanges, cooperative efforts, and through purchasing of equipment.

Advanced Nuclear Countries.

The NRC ensures cooperation with advanced nuclear countries through bilateral regulatory exchanges arrangements and international visits and exchanges to obtain information on foreign regulatory approaches and operational experience that will assist NRC's domestic nuclear regulation. NRC participates in activities to enhance domestic and global nuclear safety, both through bilateral and multilateral organizations such as the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the Nuclear Energy Agency (NEA).

Developing Nations.

NRC conducts a range of safety and safeguards assistance and cooperative activities with countries with less well-established nuclear programs in Asia, Latin America, and Africa for the purpose of developing and strengthening independent nuclear regulatory authorities through training, information exchange, and cooperative efforts.

Foreign Assignee Program. NRC implements an on-the-job training program for assignees from other countries, usually from their regulatory organizations, operating under the aegis of bilateral information exchange arrangements. During FY 1997, eleven people from the countries of Brazil, Bulgaria, China, France, Hungary, the Republic of Korea, Mexico, and Spain participated in the program. The assignments generally ranged from a few months to a year or more. During their time at NRC, foreign assignees often make significant contributions to the resolution of U.S. regulatory issues. At the same time, they learn the NRC's approach to nuclear safety, which helps them and their organizations understand Western safety practices. Assignees often become senior officials in their regulatory organizations during their careers.

This program is primarily funded by the sponsoring foreign government; however, the short-term assignments are funded by USAID. Financial data for assignees funded by foreign governments is not available. The assignments from Hungary and Bulgaria were approximately two weeks long and were funded by USAID.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$22,000	11	Varies

Foreign Visitors. In addition to the activities described above, NRC receives foreign visitors at headquarters and regional offices on a regular basis. These visits include high-ranking individuals and technical delegations. The purpose of these visits is to advance bilateral cooperative agreements and assistance programs. Specific data on foreign visits to NRC are not available.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfer	Private Sector	Foreign Government	Total Funding	Total Participants
$0	$0	$0	$0	$213,232	$213,232	45

OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

FEDERAL EXECUTIVE INSTITUTE

1301 Emmet Street • Charlottesville, VA 22903
Office of Public Liaison: 804-980-6200 • www.opm.gov/fei

The **Federal Executive Institute (FEI),** located in Charlottesville, Virginia, and established in 1968, is the principal training facility for senior U.S. Government officers. Since its founding, over 14,000 senior American and foreign government executives have participated in its programs.

OPM's Federal Executive Institute (FEI) and Management Development Centers conduct training for government executives and managers on a fee-for-service basis. The FEI and Centers do not receive appropriated funds; government agencies reimburse OPM for training received. Over the past two years, participants from foreign governments attended programs offered by the FEI and Centers.

The **Leadership for a Democratic Society,** which is conducted by the FEI, develops the career executive corps, linking individual development to improved agency performance. Conducted for an interagency audience many times each fiscal year, hundreds of government executives can attend this four-week residential training program. Program fees are paid to OPM by each executive's agency. Foreign government executives may attend this program. Over the past three years, 43 international participants attended the program, and OPM received $337,750.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$0	11	28 days

The **Executive Development Program for Senior Government Officials from Taiwan** was conducted by FEI in collaboration with the University of Hawaii Asia Pacific Center. To conduct this program, FEI established a Memorandum of Agreement

with the University of Hawaii. The program focused on areas of American government and history and current management practices that were of interest to the Taiwanese. The program was conducted once and included sessions on the U.S. Constitution, U.S. Presidents and Leadership, Institutes that Serve Executives, Reinvention in Government, Dealing with the Media, White House Operations, the American Civil Service System, Current Issues before Congress, American Political Parties, and site visits to the University of Virginia, Richmond State Capitol and Monticello.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$0	34	7 days

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfer	Private Sector	Foreign Government	Total Funding	Total Participants
$227,921,000	$208,000,000	$19,921,000	$404,000	$1,200,000	$229,525,000	5,835*

*Approximately 6,500 currently serving

PEACE CORPS

1990 K Street NW • Washington DC 20526
Press Office 202/606-3010 • www.peacecorps.gov

The **PEACE CORPS** was established in 1961 to promote international peace and friendship through the service abroad of American volunteers. It has since emerged as a model of citizen service on an international scale and of practical assistance to people in developing countries. More than 150,000 Americans from every background have served in the Peace Corps in 132 countries.

The agency fulfills the Peace Corps' mission of providing people-to-people development assistance at the grassroots level and cross-cultural exchange by fielding as many Volunteers around the world as it can appropriately recruit, train, program, and support at the budget level approved by the Congress.

Through their service, Volunteers cultivate people-to-people relationships that help establish a foundation for peace among nations. They continue the tradition of working in partnership with people worldwide to improve basic conditions and create new opportunities. They speak the local languages and live in the communities where they work. In this process, Volunteers share and represent the culture and values of the American people and in doing so earn respect and admiration for our country. Upon their return, they help expand Americans' understanding of the world by bringing a keen understanding of the cultures, customs, languages, and traditions of other people.

The Peace Corps is charting a course for the millennium that builds upon the lessons learned over the past 37 years in a way that makes sense for today's circumstances. Today, in 84 countries, more than 6,500 Peace Corps Volunteers are living and working alongside local people trying to build a better future. In 1998, the Peace Corps begins a three-year plan to reach 10,000 Volunteers—a goal that Congress enacted into law in 1985 "as the policy of the United States and a purpose of the Peace Corps."

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$227,921,000	5,835	2 years

Average no. of participants

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfer	Private Sector	Foreign Government	Total Funding	Total Participants
$712,320	$0	$712,320	$0	$0	$712,320	340

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

450 Fifth Street NW • Washington DC 20549
Office of Public Affairs 202-942-0020 • www.sec.gov

The **Foreign Technical Assistance Program** of the SEC provides training and other technical assistance to senior governmental and stock exchange officials from countries with emerging and developed securities markets. The purpose of such assistance is to encourage the development of regulatory infrastructures and to promote investor confidence in such markets. Foreign participants attending U.S. training are usually self-funded, and many participants from emerging market countries are funded by USAID or similar foreign assistance programs.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$712,320	340	Varies

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfer	Private Sector	Foreign Government	Total Funding	Total Participants
$3,100,000	$3,100,000	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	$3,100,000	25

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

409 Third Street, SW • Washington, DC 20416
Office of Public Communications 202-205-6740 • www.sba.gov

The **Office of International Trade (OIT)** of the SBA works in cooperation with other federal agencies and public- and private-sector groups to encourage small business exports and to assist small businesses seeking to export. OIT's outreach efforts include sponsoring or supporting export training conferences and developing "how to" and market-specific publications for exporters. OIT directs and coordinates SBA's ongoing export initiatives, such as the Export Legal Assistance Network (ELAN). The office actively markets SBA's loan guarantee programs to small business exporters. In addition to the SBA's export finance programs, the Office of International Trade encourages and supports small businesses "going global" through regional initiatives.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$3,100,000	25	Not reported

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfer	Private Sector	Foreign Government	Total Funding	Total Participants
$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	577

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

1308 West High Rise, 6401 Security Boulevard • Baltimore, MD 21235
Office of International Policy, 410-965-3558 • www.ssa.gov

The **Office of International Policy (OIP)** of the SSA arranges programs for briefings and consultations and coordinates visits between foreign government and non-government officials and the Social Security Administration on social security and social security related issues.

The Social Security Administration does not provide funding for exchange visitors traveling to the United States. These visitors are sponsored either by USIA, their own governments, private foundations, or international organizations.

The **International Visitors Program** of OIP provides foreign social security officials and experts in related fields an opportunity to consult with SSA staff experts on a wide variety of issues. Programs of consultation and observation can be arranged for individuals and groups with an interest in developing and/or redesigning social security systems. Observation of various SSA operations at headquarters or in one of the field facilities may be scheduled, time permitting. Participants in the Social Security International Visitors Program are generally sponsored by their own government or by one of the international aid organizations. In FY 1997, SSA received 577 visitors that met with SSA officials.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$0	577	Varies

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfer	Private Sector	Foreign Government	Total Funding	Total Participants
$0	$0	$0	$186,000	Not reported	$186,000	539

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

400 West Summit Hill Drive • Knoxville, TN 37902
Media Relations Office: 423-632-6098 • www.insidenet.tva.gov

Office of Communications

The **Ministry of Water Resources Technical Training Program** was established as a result of a 1996 agreement between TVA and China to engage in a mutually beneficial technical training program. This is the primary training program that involves international exchanges with TVA and is entirely funded by China.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$0	245	30 days

The **International Visitors Program** of the TVA received 294 international visitors (in addition to the trainees from China) in FY 1997. Some visitors came to TVA for general purposes (information gathering, study trips, etc.). Others visited to gather technical information. TVA has long been cooperative in sharing technical information with the world.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$0	294	Not reported

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfer	Private Sector	Foreign Government	Total Funding	Total Participants
$2,311,081	$2,167,179	$143,902	Not reported	Not reported	$2,311,081	418

TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

1621 North Kent Street • Arlington, VA 22209-2131
General Information: 703-875-4357 • www.tda.gov

The **U.S. TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT AGENCY** assists in the creation of jobs for Americans by helping U.S. companies pursue overseas business opportunities. Through the funding of feasibility studies, specialized training grants, business workshops and various forms of technical assistance, TDA helps American businesses compete for infrastructure and industrial projects in emerging markets.

Orientation visits, averaging one week in duration, are another way U.S. suppliers can make their products known to foreign procurement officials. TDA sponsors visits to the United States by foreign officials, including procurement and technical specialists, interested in procuring American goods and services for specific projects. These officials represent both the public and private sectors. U.S. suppliers who participate are able to showcase their products and expertise, while making valuable international contacts—all on their own home turf. In 1997, TDA sponsored 45 orientation visits, or nearly one a week through the entire year.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfer	Private Sector	Foreign Government	Total Funding	Total Participants
$72,001,117	$72,001,117	available FY99 through TraiNet	available FY99 through TraiNet	available FY99 through TraiNet	$72,001,117	14,386

UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW • Washington, DC 20523
Center for Human Capacity Development 202-712-0271 • www.info.usaid.gov

The **UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (USAID)** was established in 1961 as an independent government agency that provides social and economic development and humanitarian assistance to advance U.S. economic and political interests overseas. USAID's participatory development activities lead to many direct benefits here in the United States. USAID focuses its activities in six primary areas: Economic Growth and Agricultural Development; Democracy and Governance; Education and Training; Population, Health, and Nutrition; Environment; and Humanitarian Assistance. This report includes information regarding individuals who have traveled to the United States or third countries to receive training.

Note: Cost data on USAID-sponsored participant training in the United States have been provided for this report. Cost data related to USAID's FY 1997 expenditures for U.S. Participant Training and Third-Country Training related to the six Agency goal areas were not available from all of the Agency's multiple worldwide funding sources, but they are expected to become so during FY 1999. A new software package, TraiNet (Training Results and Impact Network), will capture enrollment, cost, and results data on all USAID-sponsored training activities. It will be ready for full-scale deployment in June 1998 and will be implemented by all Agency sponsoring units by the end of FY 1999. Information on interagency transfers and foreign government and private sector contributions will be available in FY 1999 through TraiNet.

Economic Growth and Agricultural Development

USAID helps the people of developing nations become participants in the economic and political lives of their nations, thus reducing global poverty and creating mar-

kets for the United States. USAID supports policy reforms in key sectors by strengthening economic and political institutions critical to good governance; by encouraging the effective functioning of markets; by investing in human resources, especially the education and health of people; and by aiding projects to promote sustainable growth.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
See note above	See note above	1 month–3 years

Democracy and Governance

Because democratic regimes contribute to peace and security in the world and because democracy and respect for human rights coincide with fundamental American values, the Administration has identified the promotion of democracy as a primary objective of U.S. foreign policy. Foreign assistance is a natural vehicle for achieving this goal. Democratization is an essential part of sustainable development because it facilitates the protection of human rights, informed participation, and public sector accountability. Faltering democracies and persistent oppression pose serious threats to the security of the United States and other nations. Stable democratic nations make the best trading partners for the United States and help promote international security.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
See note above	See note above	1 month–3 years

Education and Training

Human capacity development is a fundamental building block of any stable society. Education and training are required to enable full participation in community, national, and global development. A nation's ability to contribute to the world economy, as well as to manage its own, is directly related to the development of its human resources. The Center for Human Capacity Development, in collaboration with regional bureaus and field missions, is responsible for implementing the Agency's goal of "Building Human Capacity Through Education and Training." The Center provides field support, technical leadership and research to help nations and field missions improve education and training and to help develop stable, democratic countries with thriving market economies and healthy, well-educated families. USAID seeks to expand and improve basic education to overcome illiteracy and prepare people for active and productive participation in their societies. The Agency also focuses on the transformation of higher education for achieving development goals, the improvement of training activities and training capacity as well as the expansion of affordable telecommunications systems for enhancing learning opportunities.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
See note above	See note above	1 month–3 years

Population, Health, and Nutrition

USAID supports population, health and nutrition programs in more than 67 countries in Asia, Africa, Latin America, the Middle East, and Eastern Europe. Programs focus on family planning, child survival, prevention of HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections, maternal health and nutrition, and health system reforms. USAID family planning, health, and nutrition programs have helped save millions of lives and contributed decisively to substantial declines in mortality and fertility rates. By slowing population growth rates and addressing major public health concerns such as HIV/AIDS and emerging diseases, USAID increases the chance that developing nations can sustain growth and can improve living standards.

The strategy for attaining USAID's goal of stabilizing world population and protecting human health relies on achieving four closely related objectives: reduction in abortion and unintended pregnancies; reduction in child mortality; reduction in maternal mortality; and reduction in the transmission of sexually transmitted infections and HIV.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
See note above	See note above	1 month–3 years

Environment

Environmental problems increasingly threaten the economic and political interests of the United States and the world at large. Both industrial and developing nations contribute to this situation. America's own well-being is directly threatened by worldwide environmental degradation. In the long run, we cannot escape the effects of global climate change, biodiversity loss and natural resource depletion. USAID's programs work to combat some of these global challenges. Better and more efficient management of natural resources also increases prospects for lasting economic growth.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
See note above	See note above	1 month–3 years

Humanitarian Assistance

The United States has traditionally viewed humanitarian assistance as both an act of national conscience and an investment in the future. The United States has a long and generous tradition of providing assistance, as well as development assistance programs, to the victims of man-made and natural disasters. The Agency administers two main categories of assistance programs:

Food for Peace programs (Public Law 480): USAID's food programs support both humanitarian and sustainable development assistance in the form of U.S. agricultural commodities. The Public Law 480 program is operated jointly with the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The Title II program is managed by the Food for Peace office. It provides the vast majority of U.S. food assistance used to respond to emergencies and disasters around the world. Title II also provides resources to implement sustainable development programs targeted to improve the food security

of needy people, either by the direct distribution of agricultural commodities or the use of local currencies generated by the sale of these commodities in the recipient country. The Title III Food for Development program provides country-to-country grants of agricultural commodities to improve food security and promote agricultural policy reforms that encourage food production.

International Disaster Assistance Programs: These programs support emergency relief and transition efforts, but are also used to improve the capacity of foreign nations to prepare and plan for disasters, mitigate their effect, and teach prevention techniques, increasing the skills available locally to respond when disaster strikes. Funding also underwrites longer-term rehabilitation and recovery efforts for countries emerging from complex emergencies. This work focuses on the special post-crisis needs of nations that are not addressed by either emergency relief or long-term development programs. These efforts are designed to help nations return to the path of sustainable development, prevent future crises from becoming more impacted, and minimize the need for future, ongoing humanitarian and disaster relief.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
See note above	See note above	1 month–3 years

The data provided by USAID for U.S.-based training activities currently are divided only by world region. USAID soon will have the capability through its new database to track funding spent on training across the six strategic objectives outlined above. However, for now, USAID offers the following geographic breakdown of funding for U.S.-trained foreign participants.

USAID Region	Number of Participants	Funding
Africa Region:	1,162	$19,738,443
Asia/Near East	651	6,294,618
Europe/New Independent States	3,157	28,631,783
Latin America/Caribbean	1,509	17,336,273
TOTAL	**6,479**	**72,001,117**

The following numbers represent, by Agency goal area, the foreign participants who were trained in a third-country:

USAID Strategic Objective	Third-Country Trainees
Economic Growth & Development	5,175
Democracy & Governance	981
Education & Training	315
Population, Health & Nutrition	632
Environment	494
Humanitarian Assistance	310
TOTAL	**7,907**

In compliance with the current wording of the Executive Order, "The term 'Government-sponsored international exchanges and training' shall mean the movement of people between countries to promote the sharing of ideas, to develop skills and to foster mutual understanding and cooperation, financed wholly or in part, directly or indirectly, with United States Government funds," a survey of USAID operating units showed that the Agency fielded 11,770 technical advisors in FY 1997. These technical advisors included contractors, grantees, other private-sector partners, university professors and employees seconded from other federal agencies. These persons were funded by USAID to provide specific technical expertise so as to achieve agreed development results. They are considered by USAID to be technical experts, not "exchangees" and not "trainers" or "trainees." There is no meaningful way to isolate and assign a dollar value to the interpersonal relationships of USAID technical advisors that include "training moments."

The following numbers represent, by Agency goal area, the technical advisors who provided expertise to achieve agreed development results:

USAID Strategic Objective	U.S. Technical Advisors
Economic Growth & Development	5,918
Democracy & Governance	1,847
Education & Training	213
Population, Health & Nutrition	1,788
Environment	1,078
Humanitarian Assistance	926
TOTAL	11,770

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfer	Private Sector	Foreign Government	Total Funding	Total Participants
$263,721,966	$207,389,131	$56,332,835	$148,384,817	$44,190,000	$456,296,783	22,716

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

301 4th Street, SW • Washington, DC 20547
Public Liaison: 202-619-4355 • www.usia.gov

The **UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY (USIA)** promotes the national interest and national security of the United States of America through understanding, informing and influencing foreign publics and broadening dialogue between American citizens and institutions and their counterparts abroad.

The **Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs** is authorized by the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961, as amended, to support U.S. foreign, economic, and security policy objectives and to assist in the development of friendly, sympathetic, and peaceful relations between the United States and other countries. This mission is addressed by fostering mutual understanding through international exchange and training activities. The Bureau's programs are administered overseas in cooperation with United States Information Service (USIS) posts, Fulbright binational commissions, and U.S.-based non-governmental organizations.

Office of Academic Programs

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
155,257,063	6,450	Varies

The **Fulbright Program.** With the oversight of the presidentially-appointed J. William Fulbright Foreign Scholarship Board, the Office of Academic Programs administers the world-renowned Fulbright program. Fulbright grants are awarded to scholars, teachers and students to lecture, teach and study in the United States.

In FY 1997, there were 1,600 **Fulbright Scholar Program** participants, with programs in more than 120 countries. U.S. scholars lecture or conduct research for up to one year in a wide variety of academic and professional fields. Foreign

scholars are provided support to lecture, conduct research or pursue combined lecturing and research in the United States.

The **Fulbright Student Program** provides opportunities for study and research abroad to U.S. pre-doctoral students, ranging from graduating seniors and graduate students to Ph.D. candidates. Foreign students, including junior university faculty, receive grants to study in the United States at the graduate level. In FY 1997, more than 2,400 students received Fulbright awards.

The **Fulbright Teacher Exchange Program** sponsors one-year, classroom-to-classroom exchanges of teachers and educational administrators between the United States and dozens of countries worldwide. Most of these exchanges, which cover a wide variety of subjects, take place at the high school level. In FY 1997, more than 380 teachers were exchanged under the Fulbright program.

Special Academic Exchanges. In addition to the flagship Fulbright program, USIA sponsors a wide variety of academic exchange and training programs throughout the world. Exchange participants range from undergraduates to mid-career professionals and senior scholars.

USIA's **Study of the United States** programs promote better understanding of the United States by helping to establish and maintain quality U.S. studies programs at foreign universities and secondary schools. Efforts are targeted at the fields of U.S. history, literature, political science, law, and economics. In addition to U.S. studies, USIA also administers a wide array of exchanges and training programs designed to improve English teaching abroad as well as advising foreign students on U.S. educational opportunities.

The **Hubert H. Humphrey Fellowship Program** brings mid-level professionals from developing countries, the NIS and Eastern and Central Europe to the United States for a year of academic study and professional internship experiences. In FY 1997, 119 Humphrey Fellowships were awarded to individuals from fifty-two countries.

The **College and University Affiliations Program** supports partnerships between U.S. and foreign institutions of higher education in the fields of the humanities and social sciences. Typically, grants are given for a three-year period in support of curriculum reform, faculty and staff development and collaborative research.

USIA administers several highly specific academic exchange programs designed to meet near-term foreign policy goals and objectives. These programs include **Support for East European Democracy Act (SEED)**-funded graduate and undergraduate exchanges and specialized scholarship programs for students from the Middle East, Tibet, Cyprus, and Burma.

USIA also administers a variety of special programs for Russia and the New Independent States of the former Soviet Union, including the **Edmund S. Muskie Fellowship Program**, the **Junior Faculty Development Program**, the **Regional Scholars Exchange Program** and several **Freedom Support Act** programs. Such programs offer undergraduates, graduate students, mid-career professionals, and scholars the opportunity to study and perform research in the United States in a wide variety of fields. Freedom Support Act-funded programs are designed to sup-

port the transition to democratic political systems and market economies in these countries. The **Internet Access and Training Program** fosters the free flow of information and exchange of ideas by providing sustainable access to and training in the effective use of e-mail, the Internet and the World Wide Web for the continued educational and professional development of alumni of USIA's academic exchange programs in this part of the world.

The **Office of Citizen Exchanges** designs and develops grassroots exchange and training programs to address long-term objectives such as the support of democratic institutions, the free flow of information, market-based economic development, and international cultural exchange. These programs involve thousands of American and foreign participants annually. Projects are implemented through grants to U.S. citizens or non-profit organizations, depending on the program type. Ideas for projects often come from non-profit organizations in response to solicitations from USIA. In awarding grants, priority is given to proposals that create or strengthen sustainable ties among American and foreign institutions.

In FY 1997, the Office of Citizen Exchanges awarded approximately 175 grants and cooperative agreements to U.S. non-profit institutions. Citizen Exchange Programs fall into three broad categories: professional, cultural, and secondary school.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$40,689,341	8,816	Varies

Professional Programs. USIA's professional programs focus on emerging leaders and young professionals in a range of fields. A total of 109 institutional grants and grant amendments worth approximately $14.7 million were awarded in FY 1997 for professional programs. The majority of these grants are awarded through region-specific Open Competitions that are held annually. A specialized professional program, Community Connections, is funded through the Freedom Support Act and provides U.S.-based seminars and training opportunities to business, legal, NGO, and other professionals from Russia, Ukraine, Moldova, Armenia, Belarus, and Georgia. An additional 55 grants and grant amendments totaling approximately $10 million were awarded in FY 1997 for the implementation of this program.

Cultural Programs. USIA's Cultural Programs section, formerly Arts America, showcases the creativity, vitality, and diversity of the arts in the United States. USIA accomplishes this by sending American Cultural Specialists in the performing and visual arts abroad to make presentations and/or conduct seminars and master classes; funding participation of artists in international festivals; providing facilitative support for international film festivals; and promoting linkages between non-profit institutions in the United States and abroad through the exchange of museum and arts professionals.

The **Jazz Ambassador Program,** co-sponsored by the Kennedy Center, sends a small number of gifted American jazz musician duos on concert tours in countries where there is a particular dearth of exposure to American cultural achievement. The Cultural Programs staff may, from time to time, as requested by U.S. embassies, organize or support other types of arts programming such as exhibitions or musical performance tours.

Secondary School Programs. USIA's secondary school programs fall under two primary categories: Freedom Support Act-supported programs with the New Independent States and German exchange programs. The Freedom Support Act-funded programs provide secondary school students and teachers from the New Independent States with the opportunity to learn about American society and values and contribute to the transition of these countries to democratic systems of governance and market-driven economies. The German student exchange programs support individual exchanges and school linkages in order to strengthen ties between the younger generations of both Germany and the United States. In addition to the opportunity to improve their career skills through formal study and work experience, participants from both countries expand their perspectives and awareness of each other's culture, society, history and politics.

Office of International Visitors

The **International Visitors Program (IVP)** increases mutual understanding and cooperation between the United States and other countries in support of U.S. foreign policy goals by bringing current and emerging foreign leaders in government and the private sector to the United States to meet with professional counterparts and explore topics of mutual interest. The IVP provides opportunities to explain U.S. interests and actions, further U.S. foreign policy goals, meet U.S. Embassy objectives in encouraging shared professional interests between U.S. experts and key foreign leaders, and promote linkages between communities across the United States and the people of other nations. The IVP extends full program support to participants invited by U.S. Ambassadors overseas to participate in two- to four-week programs. The IVP also facilitates visits by "voluntary visitors" who have funded their own travel to the United States, meet the criteria established for international visitors, and seek professional appointments with U.S. experts in areas of mutual interest.

Visitor programs are designed to meet the policy priorities of the U.S. Government. The majority of FY 1997 international visitors were programed on issues such as civic education, administration of justice, ethics in government and business, democratic political processes, drug education and prevention, and international trade and economics. A segment of the IVP, funded by the Freedom Support Act, allows high-level officials from the New Independent States to explore issues related to democratic and market reforms.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$43,018,972	4,913	Varies

The mission of the **Bureau of Information** is to acquire, produce and distribute information and expert advice, and to program speakers and specialists to USIS field posts to support vital U.S. foreign policy interests.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$6,743,412	1,481	Varies

U.S. Speakers and Professionals-in-Residence Programs. USIA sends American experts in foreign policy, government, economics, business, humanities, education, and the sciences overseas to address foreign audiences on a broad range of issues that address U.S. foreign policy goals and promote mutual understanding. Speakers are drawn from both the public and private sector, including U.S. higher education institutions and foundations. Professionals-in-Residence are recruited for tours of up to ten months as consultants to media outlets, government ministries, parliaments, and other organizations promoting the development of democratic institutions. In FY 1997, the Bureau of Information organized over 1,000 U.S. Speaker and Professionals-in-Residence individual program events overseas.

International Broadcasting Bureau (IBB)

The **International Media Training Center (IMTC)** is an element of the Office of Affiliate Relations, Media Training, and Research of the International Broadcasting Bureau. The IMTC actively supports the mission of developing and maintaining democracy throughout the world through the development of a free and independent media. The IMTC places special emphasis on providing training to indigenous media of emerging or developing democracies. IMTC training programs provide training in media-related skills and subjects to key media personnel. Programs generally consist of workshops held in the host country or in Washington, D.C. Workshops include topics such as sales, management, news writing, editing, production, and producing balanced newscasts. Workshops are structured for approximately eight to ten participants each.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$1,448,224	192	2 days

North-South and East-West Centers

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$16,564,954	864	Varies

The **Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange Between East and West (East-West Center)** was established in 1960 by the U.S. Congress to promote better relations and understanding between the United States and the nations of Asia and the Pacific through cooperative study, training, and research. The Center gives grants

to students for undergraduate and graduate degree studies, offers research and study fellowships to post-graduates and mid-career professionals, brings together multinational teams for collaborative research, and sponsors conferences, workshops and seminars for training research and outreach purposes.

The **North-South Center** promotes better relations and serves as a catalyst for change among the nations of the Americas by advancing knowledge of the major political, social, economic and cultural issues affecting the nations and peoples of the hemisphere. Through training, research, education, and public outreach, the Center is committed to strengthening U.S. prospects in a region of growing importance to U.S. security, economic competitiveness, and democratic values.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfer	Private Sector	Foreign Government	Total Funding	Total Participants
$4,445,000	$4,445,000*	$0	Not reported	Not reported	$4,445,000	116

*Financial data submitted reflects expenditures on entire programs, and is not limited to the exchange and training components found within them.

UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE

1550 M Street NW • Washington, DC 20005
Public Affairs 202-429-4626 • www.usip.org

The **UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE** is an independent, nonpartisan federal institution created and funded by Congress to strengthen the nation's capacity to promote the peaceful resolution of international conflict. Established in 1984, the Institute has its origins in the tradition of American statesmanship that seeks to limit international violence and to achieve just peace based on freedom and human dignity. The Institute seeks to expand knowledge about ways to achieve a more peaceful world through an array of programs, including those listed below. The Institute is governed by a bipartisan, 15-member board of directors, including ex officio members in federal service and 11 individuals appointed from outside federal service by the President of the United States and confirmed by the Senate.

The Institute's legal counsel does not consider the Institute to be an agency, establishment or instrumentality falling within the parameters of Executive Order 13055. However, the Institute's policy is to cooperate to the extent possible with governmental requests for information. For additional information on the Institute's position, please see Appendix B.

*Please note: Financial data submitted reflects expenditures on entire programs, and is not limited to the exchange and training components found within them.

The **Jennings Randolph Fellowship Program** helps to fulfill the Institute's mandate in building a worldwide network of international affairs experts who can contribute to resolving the daunting problems of the post-Cold War world. The program supports the basic mission of the Institute by seeking to develop knowledge about the sources and nature of international conflict, about ways to prevent, manage and resolve violent conflicts on the world scene, and about how to promote reconciliation and sustain peace. Through the projects it supports, the program seeks to further the Institute's goal of supporting policy assessments and applying such knowledge to discussion of policy; to the facilitation of dialogue among competing

parties in international conflicts; to the training of practitioners; to the education of teachers and students; and to improving public understanding of international affairs. In FY 1997, 31 Fellowships averaging one year in duration were awarded.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$1,868,000	31	1 year

International Conflict Resolution Skills Training (ICREST) seminars are intended to increase the store of knowledge and practical skills available to political, military, and humanitarian professionals for preventing, managing, and working toward the resolution of violent international conflict. Drawing on the best national and international talent from research institutions, academia, international and non-governmental organizations, and governments, ICREST participants are exposed to leading methods and techniques. Seminars, which are held in Washington and abroad, typically include both governmental and non-governmental professionals from the U.S. and abroad. In addition to sharing expertise and lessons learned with one another, teaching methods include presentation and discussion sessions, working groups, case-studies, role-plays, and simulation exercises. In this manner, participants are provided an opportunity to: a) apply concepts and principles when developing strategies for dealing with complex problems; b) test new techniques and further practice particular skills; and c) analyze conditions under which one or another conflict resolution approach may be most appropriate.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$1,161,000	[illegible]	5 days

The **Research and Studies Program** designs, directs, and supervises the implementation of research projects on a broad range of current issues affecting international peace. Recognizing that traditional research tools (books, periodicals, interviews, etc.) are often inadequate for those attempting to respond to international crises, the Research and Studies Program tries to bridge the all-too-frequent gap between academia and government by convening meetings of academics and former officials with current policy-makers. The program works closely with both the Institute's Grant Program and the Fellowship Program in order to maximize the synergy from the Institute's various activities. Program activities include hosting guest speakers with special expertise on current issues and sponsoring occasional conferences to focus attention on specific issues. These create the necessary dialogue on key issues among significant actors.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$804,000	50	Varies

The **Rule of Law Initiative** focuses on the proposition, as declared by the 52-nation Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), that "societies based

on...the rule of law are prerequisites for...the lasting order of peace, security, justice and cooperation." The Rule of Law Initiative seeks to build upon and refine principles on the rule of law articulated by the OSCE and other bodies and to provide practical guidance for their implementation. Program activities include research, conferences, consultation, and writing focusing on such questions as transitions from authoritarian to democratic governance, the treatment of war crimes, principles of constitutionalism, and the translation of international standards or norms into national laws and practices.

In July 1997, the Institute convened a "Roundtable on Justice and Reconciliation in Bosnia and Herzegovina" in Strasbourg, France. The Roundtable was cosponsored by the Institute, the OSCE, Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights, and the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe. The purpose of the meeting was to explore options for dealing with the aftermath of abuses committed on all sides during the conflict, and to examine ways to achieve a sense of justice that will facilitate societal reconciliation.

Additional exchange activities in FY 1997 focused on the various rule of law issues that have arisen as part of the aftermath of the 1994 Rwandan genocide.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$510,000	40	Varies

The **Special Initiative on Religion, Ethics and Human Rights (REHR)** was established by the Institute in 1989 to explore the significance of religion and ideology as both sources of conflict and sources of peace. Program activities include research projects, conferences, and outreach to individuals, organizations and agencies concerned with these subjects. The research and writing underscore and elaborate on the significance of these subjects for international peace and security, with special attention being given to the religious aspects of ethnic identity, the close link between nationalism and ideological and religious beliefs, and the human rights tradition as a guarantor of the freedom of conscience.

Special projects include a multi-year study of religious nationalism, a project reviewing U.S. policy toward politically active Islamic movements, and a series of interfaith dialogues. The program has also been concerned with the broader issues of human rights and foreign policy.

US Government Funding	Number of Participants	Average Duration of Activity
$302,000	8	Varies

The Institute's **Grant Program** has two principal grantmaking components (unsolicited grants and solicited grants). Through this program the Institute offers financial support for research, education and training, and the dissemination of information on international peace and conflict resolution. It is not feasible to extract funding and participant information targeting only the international exchange and training components of USIP grants. Therefore, that data are not included in this inventory.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfer	Private Sector	Foreign Government	Total Funding	Total Participants
$529,087	$289,438	$239,649	$100,955	Not reported	$630,042	43*

*Participation includes those who have received scholarships, fellowships, or grants from the United States Information Agency (USIA).

WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR SCHOLARS

1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW • Washington, DC 20523
Public Inquiries: 202-357-2429 • www.si.edu

The **WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR SCHOLARS (WWICS)** sponsors research, meetings, and publications in virtually all academic disciplines, with an emphasis on the social sciences and humanities. In testimony to President Wilson's belief in the unity of knowledge, the Center does not limit its scholarship directly to current policy issues, but sponsors diverse investigations and promotes their use to elucidate the questions of the day.

The Center has several programs of international exchange, all of which are aimed at post-graduate scholars. These include its Fellowship and Guest Scholar programs, which bring distinguished scholars and practitioners to the Center for up to 12 months to conduct their own research. In addition, the Center's regional programs bring international scholars to the Center for shorter periods of time. The Kennan Institute funds young scholars from the former Soviet Union for three- and six-month research scholarships in Washington, D.C.; in addition, private funds allow the Kennan Institute to support one-month exchange stays for scholars from any country who need to use the resources of the Washington, D.C. area to complete their research on the former Soviet Union. The Latin America program also uses private funds to bring junior scholars to the Center for three- to six-month periods. In FY 1997, 169 fellows and other scholars were appointed for residency at the Center. In addition, over 200 meetings were held, bringing together experts from the scholarly, policy, diplomatic, media, and business communities.

Appendix E

Selected Bibliography

Coordination of International Exchange and Training Programs—Opportunities and Limitations (GAO/ID-78-37, July 24, 1978).

Directory of Resources for International Cultural and Educational Exchanges (United States Information Agency—Last edition January 1996).

Exchange Programs: Inventory of International Educational, Cultural, and Training Programs (GAO/NSIAD-93-157BR, June 1993).

Exchange Programs: Observations on International Educational, Cultural, and Training Exchange Programs (GAO/T-NSIAD-93-7, March 23, 1993).

Final Evaluation of the Federal Trade Commission and Department of Justice Component of the Project on Competition Policy, Laws and Regulations, Contract No. 2900-00-95-L-0010, (Presented to: Federal Trade Commission. Submitted by: DevTech Systems, Inc., January 24, 1996).

From the Heart of the Country: The United States-Japan Creative Artists Fellowship Program, (Japan-United States Friendship Commission, 1995, LOC No. 94-73711).

Fulbright Scholar Program: Directory of Visiting Fulbright Scholars and Occasional Lecturers (Council for International Exchange of Scholars, published annually).

International Affairs: Activities of Domestic Agencies (GAO/T-NSIAD-98-174, June 4, 1998).

International Cooperation in Research and Development: An Inventory of U.S. Government Spending and a Framework for Measuring Benefits (Caroline S. Wagner, Critical Technologies Institute, RAND, 1997).

Promoting Democracy: Foreign Affairs and Defense Agencies Funds and Activities—1991 to 1993 (GAO/NSIAD-94-63, January 4, 1994, Letter Report).

Security Assistance: Observations on the International Military Education and Training Program (GAO/NSIAD-90-215BR, June 14, 1990).

The Japan-United States Friendship Commission: A History of the Commission Commemorating the 20th Anniversary, 1975-1995 (Japan-United States Friendship Commission, 1995, LOC No. 94-73712).

U.S. Fulbright Fellows: Directory of Students (Institute of International Education, published annually).